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Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

Letter from Hon. Wm. A. Graham,

Declining an Invitation to attend the Celebration of Breaking Ground on the N. C. Railroad, at Greensborough, N. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 7, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge the polite invitation of the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, to be present at the celebration of breaking ground, on that important public work, on the 11th inst., and regret that I shall be disappointed in the pleasure of being present at this interesting ceremony, as well as in my purpose, for the pleasure I should have entertained, of attending the annual meeting of the stockholders.

As a friend of this enterprise, with which I have been proud to co-operate in the darkest hours of its fate, as well as to rejoice with all good citizens of the State who shall participate in the celebration of its happy achievement, I offer my hearty congratulations and good wishes. That so much has been accomplished as the subscription of the whole capital stock, the organization of the company, the survey of the entire line, the letting of the contracts for grading and construction throughout the same, and the actual breaking of ground, in the face of all the discouragements and opposition encountered since the first assembling of the friends of the work at Salisbury years since, affords surely an occasion for mutual felicitation and rejoicing; and I look forward to the day of its final completion, as a time of deliverance, not only from the shackles of commercial bondage, but from the dominion of prejudices and fears, which, however honestly entertained, have been the bane of our prosperity.

In the beautiful allegories of Goldsmith, published nearly a century back, certainly before railroads were built or thought of, the Minister of an Eastern State, whose administration of affairs was much complained of among her subjects, at length was appointed to hear those long accusations against him, and when he should stand upon his defence. The day arrived, the first who complained was a carrier who supplied the city with fish. He exclaimed that it was the custom immemorial, for carriers to bring fish on a horse, in a hamper, which carried one side, and balanced by a stone on the other, was thus conveyed with ease and safety; but that the prisoner, led by a spirit of innovation, or perhaps misled by the hamper-makers, had ordered all carriers to use the stone no longer, but balance one hamper with another: a practice entirely repugnant to all antiquity, and to those of her majesty's kingdom in particular.

The carrier finished, and the whole court shook their heads at the innovating Minister. Next came the inspector of city buildings, who charged him with having ordered the demolition of an ancient ruin, which obstructed the passage through one of the principal streets. He observed that the buildings were noble monuments of Roman antiquity: contributed finely to show little our ancestors understood architecture, and for that reason should be held sacred and suffered gradually to decay.

The last witness who appeared was a lady, who had laudably attempted to burn herself on her husband's funeral pile. But the innovating Minister had prevented the execution of her design, and was inexorable to her tears, protestations and entreaties.

The two first offences might have been pardoned; but for the injury to the sex, so contrary to the customs of all antiquity, the Queen (says the story) ordered the criminal to be banished from her presence forever. "I acknowledge my crimes," he said, "and since I am to be banished, I beg to be sent to some ruined town or ruined village in the country I have governed—I shall find some pleasure in improving the arts, and bringing back a spirit of industry among the inhabitants." This request, being reasonable, was granted, and a carrier was ordered to fix a place of banishment answering the Minister's description. After six months' search, however, their inquiry proved fruitless: neither a desolate town or ruined village could be found in the whole kingdom. Then said the Minister, "how can that country be ill-governed which has not a desolate town or ruined village in it?" The Queen perceiving the justice of the remonstrance, remitted his sentence and restored him to favor.

The projectors of this Railroad are certainly within the terms of the first count in the indictment against the innovating Minister. They do propose to carry at least two hampers of fish up the country, and two bales of cotton or hogsheads of sugar down, by means at least as simple and cheap as one was carried before.

Considering also that they design to cut down mountains and lift up vallies, so as to form a path for a fiery monster, carrying a weight of fifty tons and running with more than race-horse speed over hill and dale, they are as heinous offenders against barbarous antiquity as he who removed the miserable ruin from the streets of the city.

How, like him, they shall do injury to the sex, by the introduction of those novelties, it is perhaps more difficult to define, unless it be that "time and space" are about to be annihilated by the rapidity of travel, and love to lose its reward for want of troubles to encounter; or that education and accomplishments, the graces and refinements of life, are to become so generally diffused, by the more general diffusion of opportunities and means for their acquirement, that competitors will become more numerous and the prize of admiration more difficult to win. If, however, for any or all of these offences we shall be doomed to banishment, like the offending Minister, and shall be graciously allowed the condition of place, permitted to him, I trust we shall find, by the time this Road shall be completed and brought into full operation, that there will not be in the State, at least in that large and populous part through which it runs, a desolate town, or ruined village, or farmhouse, or hamlet to claim us as exiles.

In surveying, as I have recently had opportunity to do, the public works of New York and other States north of this capital, and contemplating the manifold advantages they confer on the inhabitants of those States, it has been to me a matter of wonder how we, in the interior of North Carolina, with but little better means of travel and transportation than when the thunders of British cannon were heard on the spot where you now stand, can hold our hand in the competition of business with those who have remedied like natural disadvantages by works of internal improvement. Standing on the wharf at Buffalo, where canal boats were being loaded with flour at the rate of from 650 to 750 barrels to the boat, I inquired what was the freight, per barrel, from there to city of New York, a distance of more than 600 miles, and received for answer, 48½ cents—less by 20 per cent. than we pay our wagoners from Hillsboro' to Raleigh, and they make nothing at that. Yet this piece of good fortune, the Erie Canal, was not rained down on western New York by a Providence which has denied his blessings to us. It cost the State twenty odd millions of dollars of borrowed money; but it was money well laid out. For years it was clamored against in elections as a policy about to ruin the State and pauperize people; but by the intrepid statesmanship of Clinton and his associates, it went steadily forward, conquering all opposition, and his name is now reverenced as that of a public benefactor throughout the land; but the people of that great State are not content with this. By the time this letter reaches you, if not now, a law will have passed their Legislature to borrow and expend nine millions of dollars more in enlarging the grand Canal, so as to carry twice as much as is now carried on its waters, at the same cost, and consequently to cheapen transportation probably one-half below present rates.

But with the innumerable advantages of the Canal, it affords too slow a passage for our progressive age. A superb Railroad has been laid down by its side from Buffalo to Albany, and is being extended along the shores of that natural canal, the Hudson river, to the city of New York.

This is exclusive of the New York and Erie Railroad, the greatest work of the kind yet completed in the world, which shoots off from the Hudson river thirty miles above the city, and crossing the waters of the Delaware, the Susquehanna, of lake Ontario, the Mississippi, and lake Erie, strikes the latter Lake at Dunkirk, 45 miles only from Buffalo—a total distance of 460 odd miles.

A traveller who shall pass by one of these Roads from the city of New York to the Lake, and fail to get through in 16 or 17 hours, and at the rate of 2 cents or less per mile, will be sure to take the other on his next journey. We set out after six o'clock in the morning on the Erie Road, and with all stoppages from the holiday occasion, and the desire at various points to offer respects to the President of the United States, we reached Elmira, where we tarried for the night, a distance of 283 miles, half an hour before sunset.

Of the numerous Railroads connecting these two together at convenient points, or uniting as branches to the one or the other, and the plank roads which every where greet the eye, I have not room for description. Nothing is more certain than that in regard to the popular taste for works of this kind,

"Increase of appetite doth grow by what it feeds on;"

and as soon as you convince the people, by a public demonstration, that they can be made without ruin, they will demand them, as they do comfortable houses to live in, or improved tools of trade to work with.

I cannot here forbear to mention, for the consolation of those among us who take so much to heart the misfortunes and blunders of the old Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, that the New York and Erie Railroad, from inexperience and bad management in its early history, proved a dead failure, at a loss of more than six millions of dollars, one-half of which fell upon the State and has never been repaid: or rather, has been relinquished as a bounty to a new company, who took it in hand under better auspices for carrying it through to completion. But that it has now been finished and equipped at a cost of seventeen millions more, and promises to be a paying stock at the whole sum of twenty-three millions.

We have not, it is true, the wonderful resources and advantages of New York, and it is with no hope to rival her great works that I recite these outlines of her system of improvement; but to show that our undertaking is not disproportioned to our means or our necessities. When a citizen of Mecklenburg or Cabarrus shall be enabled to breakfast at home, dine in Raleigh, and sup on the same day at no very unreasonable hour in Wilmington, Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk or Petersburg, he will accomplish no more in overcoming distance than is now done daily by hundreds, not to say thousands, in New York as well in other States of the Union. And he will readily perceive what benefits will accrue to him when he too can accomplish in one day what now requires more than a week.

The time and circumstances are all propitious to the commencement of our work. We are in the first year of the latter half of the nineteenth century. We have just finished one of those decades appointed by the Constitution, when the Federal census exhibits to us anew the population and statistics of the country. The progress of North Carolina during this period is less cheering that of several other States, but more so than it has been during any former one. Her population, now 870,000 souls, will easily attain to and exceed a million by the next census at the same rate of increase as during the last ten years. With the discouragements to emigration, by reason of the greater distance of the fresh lands at the South and West; the encouragements and rewards to industry in the expenditure of three millions of dollars in the construction of this work alone, (not to speak of the improvements on the Cape Fear and beyond the Blue Ridge;) in the grand result which is to flow from its completion, that our internal resources of mineral and agricultural riches are to be brought out as permanent and increasing contributions to the national wealth,—I trust she is entering on this new era with a brighter destiny. The second State of the South in geographical extent; the second in population from the revolution downward, until she has been outstripped by her younger sisters Tennessee and Kentucky, she possesses elements of opulence and power which require but the general extension of a system of improvement to enable her to vie with the proudest members of the Union, to which none is more devoted, constant and faithful.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't N. C. R. R. Co.

Meeting of Directors.—At the meeting of the newly elected Directors of the N. C. Railroad, held last Saturday, John M. Morehead, was re-elected President, and Cyrus P. Mendenhall was elected Secretary and Treasurer.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1851.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—We call attention to the proposed Meeting of Stockholders, on the 21st proximo, with a view to the organization of the Company and the commencement of the work. And we add an earnest hope, that our up-country friends will attend the meeting, and bring with them liberal subscriptions of stock, and a determination to go ahead with an enterprise so desirable to them and to us. The charter is a liberal one, the route admirably adapted to such a road, the object to be attained of incalculable worth, pecuniary and social.—Shall it not go ahead?

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—Petersburg has done the thing handsomely. She has subscribed the full $100,000 regarded as her quota of the $400,000 required to re-organize this Road,—or rather to make it, what it is not now, *a Rail Road*. The Intelligencer says,—

"Looking to all the circumstances of the case, it cannot be denied that the Petersburg subscription is a liberal one. The citizens of Petersburg held originally some $300,000 of the Stock of this Road, every farthing of which was lost. During the last eight months, the people of Petersburg have taken some $600,000 in the Southside Railroad, the Petersburg and Boydton Plank Road, and the Petersburg Gas Company. They now take $100,000 in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and we think they are entitled to a long breathing spell before they are called on again to put their hands in their pockets."

It adds, that $200,000 will be obtained in North Carolina, and thinks that Norfolk and Richmond should contribute each $50,000, to make up the remainder.

Petersburg appointed Messrs. Robt. B. Bolling, G. W. Bolling, Thos. S. Gholson, Henry D. Bird, John W. Syme, Thomas White, and R. O. Britton, to represent its Stockholders in the meeting which was appointed at Henderson on Tuesday last. Of the results of that meeting we have not heard.

We learn that $25,000 have been subscribed at Cheraw, for a Plank Road from that place, via Wadesborough, to Centre.

NEUSE RIVER.—A Convention was held at Kinston, on the 8th inst., to adopt measures for improving the navigation of Neuse river.

DISTILLERY BURNT.—We regret to learn that the Turpentine Distillery of Mr. N. K. McDuffie, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Monday last, together with about 1400 bbls. Rosin. Loss upwards of $2,000.

TAXES.—Our Tax Laws in North Carolina are, like most other of our laws, so indefinitely framed, that we doubt whether "a Philadelphia Lawyer" could understand them. Certain it is, that every body has been bothered for the last week or two in endeavoring to find out what is taxed and what is not, and one legal friend of ours has pretty constantly had in his hand the elegant book printed by order of the last Legislature, either studying it himself, and trying to bring order out of chaos, or replying to the numerous applications of his clients and friends to know what it means.

The Attorney General, Wm. Eaton, Esq., in reply to Mr. Edward Conigland, of Halifax, settles several points. He says,—

"I am of the opinion that the 2nd proviso of the 2nd section of the Revenue Act of the last session is applicable to the first section of that Act, as fully to all intents and purposes as if it had been added as a proviso to the first section.

"I am also of the opinion that every person is exempt from paying any tax upon thirty dollars of interest, dividend or profit, and is further exempt from paying any tax upon an amount equal to the interest which he pays or owes upon his own debt or debts. If (to take the example suggested by yourself) A has interest secured to him to the amount of $150 and owes by way of interest $100, the sum of $100 is exempt from taxation, and in addition to this, the sum of $30 is also exempt, so that the individual is only bound to list the sum of $20.

"In relation to the 10th section of the Act which requires of every person to render "The amount of tax which he, either in his own right, or in the right of any other person or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, is liable for" &c., I am of the opinion that no one is required to list funds held by him in his official character.

"There is an evident mistake in the 10th section of the last Act, and in the 7th line. Instead of *Revised laws*, it should be *Revenue* laws. As the printer seems to have directed the attention of the reader to the word *revised*, it is probable that the mistake was not made by him, but by the Clerk in the engrossment or enrollment of the bill."

NEW YORK POLITICS.—See the effects of the union of John Van Buren and his free soil party with the so-called "National" Democracy:—

The Democratic members of the late New York Legislature, upon separating, agreed to issue no address, as has been customary, and to pass no resolutions.—The reason was that the leaders of both the divisions are absolutely ravenous for the spoils of office once more, but know they cannot enjoy them without harmony in their own ranks. But there is no single resolution in which both sides could agree, and no solitary plank of a platform on which they could both stand. They therefore go into the next Fall's contest with the anomalous position of two sections of a party attacking a common enemy, each under its own leaders, with no common principle to bind them but that of "whipping the Whigs"—the principle so efficacious in forming the coalition last year in Massachusetts. Why do not the papers of this State take their brethren to task for making no declarations in favor of sustaining the Compromise?—*Conn. Courant.*

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY IN NEW YORK.—The Washington Union publishes letters from Messrs. Cass, Woodbury, Buchanan, John A. Dix and John Van Buren, written in reply to invitations to attend the Democratic celebration of the 4th at Tammany Hall. Considering the violent professed hostility of these gentlemen, it is remarkable that all their letters agree in recommending a re-union of the Hunkers and Free-soilers! All avow the necessity of obtaining *power*, and to do that they say union is necessary.

We thought that the connection of Dix and Van Buren with the Democratic party had been "formally dissolved." Will the Journal enlighten us? Will it also inform us wherein consists the "Nationality" of New York Democracy? We fear it is of the same order with Pennsylvania National Democracy. In New York there is a cordial co-operation with Van Buren—in Pennsylvania with David Wilmot.

PROGRESSIVE LOCOFOCOISM.—The public will remember that the Locofoco Press throughout the Union sustained the high handed conduct of the Polk Administration in annexing New Mexico and California and appointing Governors over them. We published at the time, the following defence of the Administration, by one who had the boldness to avow the principle upon which his party acted:

"*The Constitution has nothing to do with the Mexican war.* The greatest sticklers for strict construction do not dare to open their lips against measures which, however violative of the whole spirit of that instrument, are yet popular."

Such was the defence of Mr. Polk. His acts were "popular". Such is Locofocoism now. Strict constructionists of the Constitution so long as it does not thwart their designs, it is allowed to sink into utter insignificance so soon as it conflicts with their purposes. Driven from their original position, that secession was constitutional, they now assert that the Constitution has nothing to do with secession. Secession is supposed to be "popular", and he who dares to deny the right, is a traitor to the South and an ally of abolitionists.

The Whig party denounced the contempt of the Constitution in 1846, and they were accused of "moral treason." They denounce it now, and they are accused of treason to the South. They have always opposed the demagogues, who, professing unusual devotion to the Constitution, when it advances their wishes, throw off its restraints so soon as it opposes them. They do not consider the Constitution a play thing, but hold that it was adopted mainly to restrain "popular" currents of evil tendency, for when it ceases to restrain them, it is useless. Advocating such principles, the Whig party is naturally the Union party, and will ever uphold the Laws, "popular" or unpopular.

LYNCH LAW.—One of the most appalling cases of Lynch law that we have ever read of, is recorded in the last papers from California. It appears that the officers of the law have been exceedingly remiss in executing the laws against the gangs of villains with which the city of San Francisco has been infested; and that, in consequence, a "Committee of Vigilance" was constituted, composed of many of the most respectable merchants and others of the city. Very soon a notorious thief was detected in a robbery, pursued, taken, with the money in his possession, turned over to this committee, by them tried, not openly, but in secret, condemned to be executed in one hour, and actually hanged in the public square, in defiance of the efforts of the police and many citizens who attempted to interfere, but were prevented by the number in favor of the summary proceeding, and by the threat to shoot down any who might attempt to rescue the condemned. The papers speak of all this as an act necessary to self preservation, and as undoubtedly to be followed by other similar scenes.

The Coroner held an inquest over the body, and the following verdict was rendered:—

"We, the jurors of a jury of inquest, empannelled by the coroner of the county of San Francisco, to inquire into the cause of the death of one John Jenkins, alias Simpton, do find that he came to his death on the morning of the 11th of June, between the hours of two and three o'clock, by violent means, caused by being suspended by the neck with a rope attached to the south end of the adobe building on the plaza, at the hands of, and in pursuance of a preconcerted action on the part of an association of citizens styling themselves a committee of vigilance, of whom the following members are implicated by direct testimony, to wit: Capt. Edgar Wakeman, Wm. H. Jones, Jas. C. Ward, Edward A. King, T. K. Battelle, Benj. Raynolds, J. S. Eagan, J. C. Derbey, and Samuel Branna."

This was signed by T. M. Leavenworth, foreman, A. M. Comstock, J. C. Griswold, E. Kingsbury, W. J. Shaw, E. Blair, Wm. Eddy, John D. Gott, Frank Turk, jurors of inquest.

A public meeting was held, by which resolutions were adopted to take steps for organizing "the people's" court for Lynching offenders. A Mr. Broderick, formerly of New York, a member of the California Legislature, denounced the whole proceeding, and was near sharing the fate of the robber.

Afterwards, the "People's Committee" published a card, and signed their names to it, so as to assume the responsibility of the act which the Coroner's Jury had fixed on a few persons only. There were about 200 names signed.

The San Francisco papers speak openly of riot and bloodshed in case any attempt is made to arrest any of the Committee.

This is an awful occurrence, viewed in any light. The failure to execute the laws by the civil authorities is a great evil. But it cannot be compared with this act, by which a man guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment only, is hanged by a self-constituted Court. And the worst feature of all is, that these disorganisers are of the better and more intelligent class of people, to whom, in all other parts of the world, society looks for the maintenance of the law, and for preservation from the evils of an uncivilized and lawless state. If *they* may perpetrate Lynch law, who may not? The natural result may follow, that other classes will establish Committees of Vigilance, and execute the law as *they* understand it. The only safety in any community is, to adhere to the laws; and by selecting proper persons to administer these, the evils existing at San Francisco might have been averted. It is, after all, the fault of the people themselves, that the laws are not enforced.

We cannot permit the occasion to pass without offering our congratulation to those who have not been tempted, or have resisted the temptation, to go to the land of gold and of violence, but have been content to remain at home, where, if fortunes are not made so rapidly, life and property are comparatively secure, under the protection of known laws and of a public sentiment which sustains and abides by them.

"Prepay, Prepay!—What honest man will compel another to pay five cents for the postage of a letter when he can pay it with three? Let every body prepay. Few letters will be taken from the office not prepaid."

A correspondent, who sends us the above, cut out of a contemporary journal, says that he fully endorses it, and considers it the duty of every one under the new system to *prepay* their letters.

National Intelligencer.

We would like to know whether it is an Editor's duty, after working for a customer, waiting for years for pay, writing letters repeatedly to remind him of the debt, to which no answer is returned,—we would like to know, we say, whether any body thinks it the Editor's duty to pay even three cents, to save *such* a "patron" from the necessity of paying five?

Observer.

GOLD.—The Crescent City, at New York, has brought upwards of a million of dollars in California gold.

THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY TO ENFORCE THE LAWS.—In various parts of the State, especially in the Congressional Districts in which Gen. Dockery and Mr. Stanly are candidates, a great effort is making to excite public feeling by appeals to the people against the right of the General Government to use force against a State which resists the laws of Congress, or Secedes from the Union. The following article from the Raleigh Register is a timely reply to the disunionists who raise this clamor. It should be carefully studied, and preserved, as it shows that Jackson, Cass, Polk, Dallas, Forsyth, Wright, Grundy, Dickinson, McLane, Woodbury, Johnson, and various other shining lights of the Democracy, united in the passage of a law having that very object in view—a law which was almost universally approved in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Register.

The "Standard" has repeatedly asked with an air of arrogance, "*Would you put down a Sovereign State by force!*" We would have the Government execute its laws. Without the power and will to do this, it would not be worth preserving. It would be a curse instead of a blessing. It would lull to sleep, under a false security, the orderly, only to become, more certainly, the victims of the lawless. Nor are we singular in this opinion, as a few historical facts will shew.

In November 1832, South Carolina, in solemn Convention, passed her celebrated Ordinance, *nullifying* the Tariff laws. This Ordinance declared as follows, viz:

"And we the People of South Carolina, to the end that it may be fully understood by the Government of the States, and the People of the Co-States, that we are determined to maintain this our Ordinance and declaration, at every hazard, *do further declare that we will not submit to the application of force on the part of the Federal Government*, to reduce this State to obedience, but that we will consider the passage by Congress, of any act authorizing the employment of a military or naval force, against the State of South Carolina, her constitutional authorities or citizens, or any act abolishing or closing the ports of this State, &c. *as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union, and that the people of this State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain and preserve their political connection with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do.*"

Here there was an open and bold declaration on the part of South Carolina of her determination to SECEDE, if Congress attempted to enforce the Revenue Law within her borders. This Ordinance was promptly met by the Proclamation of Gen. Jackson, of date Dec. 11, 1832, in which nullification and secession were pronounced *treasonable*. Then succeeded what is termed the Nullification Message of Gen. Jackson to Congress, of date January 16, 1833, in which, after disapproving in the strongest terms the doctrines of the Ordinance, both secession and nullification, he declares his determination to execute the laws, in fulfilment of the sacred obligations of his oath, and the requirements of the Constitution. What followed? We ask the very *wise* and *consistent* Editor of the "Standard," *what followed?* How a brief statement of facts can put to shame the demagogues of the Democratic Party, who now profess to be horrified at the very idea of "using force" against a sovereign State. We beg attention to the facts.

A Bill was introduced in the Senate placing the whole Military and Naval force of the country at the disposition of the President, to execute the laws; in other words, to be used against South Carolina, should she attempt to carry out her Ordinance either under the claim of right to *nullify* or *secede*. It was denominated "the *Force* Bill." It was discussed at much length, the leading political friends of the Administration advocating it with much zeal. It passed that body by a vote of 32 to 1. Amongst the Democrats who voted for it were Dallas (Vice President during Mr. Polk's administration, and a great favorite of the "Standard,") Forsyth, (Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson,) Wright, of New York, (the very embodiment of Democracy, their very CATO whom they delighted to honor,) Grundy, (Attorney General under Van Buren's administration,) Dickinson, (Secretary of the Navy under Jackson's administration,) Wilkins, Hill, White and others. The only vote given against this bill, which the "Standard" now regards as a tyrannical and bloody edict, was *poor, despised, forsaken* John Tyler's! He was the only friend of "State Rights and Sovereignty" then to be found, in the Senate, with nerve enough to stand boldly against the mandates of the Hero of New Orleans! Let it be borne in mind also that Van Buren was then Vice President. Edward Livingston was Secretary of State. Louis McLane was Secretary of the Treasury. Lewis Cass, (the very identical one who was voted for by these same seceding Democrats at the last election,) was Secretary of War. Levi Woodbury, (one of the favorites of the "Standard" for the next Presidency) was Secretary of the Navy, at the very time this Bill was introduced and when it was approved and signed by President Jackson! Order after order was issued by these Cabinet Officers, all tending towards a preparation *to apply force*, should South Carolina resist the execution of the laws, or attempt to secede. They then must have approved the measure! It was to all intents and purposes a measure of the Administration! Two of these men have been supported for the Presidency, (Van Buren and Cass,) by the entire Democracy, and they would readily have voted for either of the others! Did we hear any expressions then of holy horror at their aiding and abetting to "put down by force a sovereign State?" Oh no! It was all right! "Old Hickory" had pronounced it so, and whatever he put forth was the real true Democratic faith!

But we have not yet reached the end of the chapter of wrongs and insults to the "sovereignty" of South Carolina. The Force Bill passed the Senate and went to the House of Representatives. After much discussion it passed that House by a vote of 149 to 48. The Democrats had an overwhelming majority in that body.—Amongst those who voted in the affirmative were Richard M. Johnson, (Vice President under Van Buren;) James K. Polk (the "model President" who was counted a staunch friend of "State Rights;") Wayne (now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and appointed by a Democratic Administration;) Cambreleng (at one period the leader of the party in the House of Representatives,) and a number of others whom they have delighted to honor. Of the North Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Barringer, (Whig;) Hawkins, (Dem.;) McKay, (Dem.;) Wm. B. Shepard, (Whig;) Shepherd, (Whig;) Speight; (Dem.;) voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Carson, Hall, Conner and Rencher in the negative.

Yes, indeed, McKay, whom the Democracy were willing to send to the Senate, and the Hon. William B. Shepard, the secession leader in this State, in whose walk the "Standard" was willing to follow, actually voted for this "bloody Bill," intended to crush a sovereign State! Nor have we yet recorded the most interesting part of the history of this measure. So soon as it had passed the House, by the large majority we have stated, Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, said

"MR. SPEAKER: I rise to perform a solemn duty. *The House is about to destroy the rights of the States*—is about to bury the Constitution—I ask the poor privilege of writing its epitaph. I move to amend the title of the Bill, by striking out its present title and inserting the following in lieu thereof—"An act to subvert the sovereignty of the States of this Union, to establish a consolidated Government without limitation of powers, and to make the civil subordinate to the military power."

Mr. Wayne moved to lay the amendment on the table. The Chair decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Speight then demanded the previous question, which was ordered by a vote of 150 to 35—so Mr. McDuffie's resolution was cut off, only 35 members signifying their readiness to vote for it.

So this Bill, which, in the language of Mr. McDuffie, "subverted the sovereignty of the States," passed by *one hundred and one majority*, and was signed by General Jackson, who declared thereby, his readiness, if it became necessary, to execute its provisions!

This act of President Jackson and his friends was approved by an overwhelming majority of the American people, and in no State in the Union did it meet with more zealous and enthusiastic sanction than in North Carolina! Yes! There are many who approved this "Force Bill," and denounced *Secession as Treason*, now prating most hypocritically about "State Rights" and affecting a solemn horror at the idea of using *force* to ensure obedience to the laws! Away with such infamous subterfuges! THEIR OBJECT IS DISUNION.—They *know* it. Their consciences tell them so! They are however too cowardly to declare it like men!

Alphabetical Honors.—Alphabetical appendages to names are becoming ridiculous. In an advertisement of a sermon, which appears in the "Dublin Mail," the author (Rev. Mr. Carson) has pinned to his name "M D A B T C D F R C S I C T P W." We have (says the "Weekly News") made the appendages less formidable by taking away the full points; but it at best is a puzzle. The "Gateshead Observer" said, "We take Mr. Carson to be a Doctor of Medicine; Bachelor of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin; Fellow to the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; and Chief Trumpeter to the Prince of Wales."

The above reminds us of our old friend Col. John H. Wheeler, who announced himself, on the title page of a Literary address, as "John H. Wheeler, T. S. N. C. M. N. I. W. C." which was said to mean "Treasurer State of North Carolina, Member National Institute, Washington City."

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. R. McNabb, Maj. JOHN C. JACKSON, of Carthage, to Miss MARY CHEEK, of Randolph.

In Moore county, on the 20th instant, Mr. NEILL McNEILL, of Cumberland co., to Miss NANCY STONE, daughter of Sam'l H. Stone, of Moore.

DIED,

Near Oxford, Granville county, on the 16th inst., CAROLINE T., youngest daughter of John C. Taylor, Esq., in the 14th year of her age.

At Burnside, his residence, in Granville county, N. C., on the 28th of June, PATRICK HAMILTON, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age.

In Chatham county, on the 5th ult. LENEUS B. LINDLEY, aged 24 years. Also, on the 24th ult., Miss ELLA LINDLEY, daughter of the late Thomas Lindley, aged 22 years.

In Alamance county, a few days ago, Mrs. AUGUSTA JOHNSON, wife of Dr. Wm. Johnson, and daughter of Owen Lindley. She was married on the 1st day of May last.

At Hamptonville, Yadkin county, N. C., on 11th inst., MILES WILCOX, Esq., aged 43 years, formerly a resident of Hartford county, Connecticut, but for the last 15 years of the former place.

At the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 12th instant, THOMAS JOHNSON, seaman, aged about 100 years. This old tar is believed to have been the last survivor of the gallant crew who so well sustained Paul Jones in his desperate conflict with the Serapis in 1779.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 19—Lighter H Clay from Str Henrietta, with goods for J & G B Worth, J & J M Worth, C Banks, R M Orrell, H Branson & Son, D & W McLaurin, A Johnson & Co, W Murphy & Co, S J Hinsdale, T J Johnson & Co, E F Tenney, W L Stith, A R McLean, Arnold & Cooly, Holt & Carrigan, Mickle & Ashe, L H Ramsay.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 19—Schr Elouise, brig Susannah, from New York. 20—Schr H Westcott, Barque Kate and Alice, from Charleston.

THE GREAT WEST.—The numerous friends and acquaintances of Col. FRANCIS A. TERRY, lately of Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., will be interested in seeing his impressions of the country to which he has removed. We insert below a letter from him, (not endorsing his sentiments, however.) In a private letter, he adds, with genuine N. C. hospitality,—

"I have bought a pretty plantation about 12 miles South-West of the city of Little Rock, where I would be very glad to see you if you ever pay a visit to the Great West. Any North Carolinian whom you may see "plodding his weary way" in this direction, extend to him from me an invitation, and tell him he will receive at my house (in the language of the tavern bills,) "the best the market affords,"—and that I will accompany him in a reconnoissance of any portion of the State. And now wishing you much happiness, and that this blessed Union may remain a *blessed Union*, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, yours,
FRANCIS A. TERRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

E. J. Hale & Son: I thought it might be interesting to some of your readers to hear something from the South West; and as the opportunity offered, I concluded to write a line generally, having written a great many letters on the subject, in answer to inquiries from acquaintances. And as your readers will know what faith to place in the facts, I concluded to sign my own name; for by this means they will only give statements the credit due the real author.

It may be well here to mention the means of getting from North Carolina to Arkansas, or any of the adjoining States. The best plan is to go by Asheville, Buncombe county, to Knoxville, Tenn. This is through a corn country, and provisions are much cheaper than where they raise cotton. At Knoxville you can take a steamer, horses, wagons, baggage, &c., for Decatur, a distance of 500 miles by water, and 275 or 300 by land. A beautiful river with well managed boats, and good accommodations for an interior navigation. Your horses and foot passengers are tired by the time you reach Knoxville. Your bedding requires the sun and your clothes soap; and a little recreation just now is pleasant to one's own royal self. Take these things into consideration, the speed of travel, the wear and tear of vehicles, the cheapness of the route and the vigor with which you set to it again when reaching land, inducements are presented which cannot be overlooked. It cost us $50 to get to Knoxville and $65 to Decatur, about the same distance by land—$15 more by water than land. But the negroes and horses wore out at least $20 worth of shoes to Knoxville, besides three weeks hard driving, hard tugging at tough hills, with cold and coughs from exposure to the weather. About two days landed us at Decatur, and eight days of fresh travelling on land brought us to Memphis, where we again shipped for Little Rock.

I am unable to describe this or any other country in a single article, so your readers will understand; nor is it susceptible of a general description, presenting such a variety of soil that each peculiarity would require a distinct notice. All that I can say is, that it is far ahead of North Carolina in every point. The soil is infinitely better, and the facilities for making a fortune correspondingly superior; and he is but a "bastard to the time" who has a family dependent on him, if he do not avail himself of these advantages. You may say that State pride, the desire to build up your own institutions, should keep you in North Carolina. What good will State pride do those who are not able to enjoy it? Does hunger, the wind and the rain, regard the emotions of patriotism that are glowing in our bosoms? "What care these roarers for the name of King"? It may do for him who is surrounded with the blessings of life, whose possessions are on a firm foundation. But the owner of a few barren acres of soil, with a family growing up around him, has another and a superior pride, warning him like the simple Launcelot, to use his heels. Is it not a poor prospect to a man of family on the white and reddened hills of North Carolina? What can he claim in the future? What can his children expect? A support surely: air to breathe, water to drink and bread to eat. No sir, it is the State that must take care of her offspring, and not the offspring the State; and when she becomes unable to do her part, then it is their duty, like the seekers of the land of Canaan, to go in pursuit of a better country.

The course most usually adopted at the present, is first to look, and in looking select a farm. This is not the best plan. The course I would suggest, is, to move in the first instance, rent a place the first year, and one crop will enable you to judge the soil. The same rules will not answer in both countries, and the same eye cannot select with judgment. Corn never gets higher than 75 cents—40 and 50 being the ordinary price. If you are near any river connecting with the Mississippi, bacon, lard, flour, &c. are cheap from St. Louis and Cincinnati above; coffee, sugar, molasses, are cheap from New Orleans below. These are no mean advantages in moving, and cannot be fully appreciated till tested. The price of Government land is $1 25; but by buying Choctaw scrip and land warrants, you can get it much cheaper. Thousands and thousands of land is held by the "Forest Laws." Settle and improve a place, and no one has the hardihood to enter it from under you. This would be regarded as a flagrant breach of the code, and resisted to the death by an army of denizens.

The laws of the State of Arkansas are of a high-toned liberal character. Her code, with the exception of the "no Bank" in her organic law, will compare favorably with any of the States, being, I apprehend, a selection from the most enlightened acts of the whole. The book, however, is quite voluminous, comprising all those little regulations which have become the common law of North Carolina, and are excluded there from the *lex scripta*. Her gallant Legislators have shown a chivalrous regard for the rights of woman, putting her property almost beyond the cupidity of matrimonial speculators by enacting that her land and negroes shall not be subject to the debts of her husband, contracted either before or after marriage. A widow's estate of less value than six hundred dollars, pays no tax. A third of the estate for life if there are children; if none, the half absolutely and forever. If the estate is small, on application the Court will allot her the whole without reference to creditors; and she can, during coverture, acquire an estate in land or negroes, by descent or purchase, to which the marital rights of her lord do not attach, further than the pernancy of the profits. Then this too is the country for married women. But let them take care and marry within the borders of the State, or the *lex loci* where the contract is consummated may blast some bright hope and eventually play the de'il with the children.

Texas, I have no doubt, is superior to all the Southern States, and according to Waddy Thompson, cotton can be raised there to advantage at two cents the pound! But I learn from those who have lived in *portions* of the State, that the rains cannot be depended on. They have their wet and dry seasons, and as these are not regular, a farmer can make no positive calculations to meet them. I could point out many places possessing advantages; but any place, all places, possess advantages so far ahead of any thing "dreampt of in the philosophy" of a North Carolinian, that they should move without wanting to get to the best. The best would so far intoxicate the brain as to disqualify them from enjoying its possession to advantage. The fact is, the citizens of the old State, where cotton is raised, when the price of this great staple assumes its *position*, will either have to move south or abandon the business.—The *material* for making cotton will command a price disproportionate to the profits there, and unless they move south, they must sink in the conflict, or turn their attention to that business in which North Carolina admits no rivalry. Then you say you can't sell your land without a sacrifice. Is it not better to make one sacrifice than to be sacrificing forever?—better lose on your land than to be lost on it? "You can't sell at all." Can you leave it? Can you get to this country without the proceeds of the sale? If you can, come. If you can't sell your land, it is surely not worth keeping: and whether you can sell or not sell, you can get land on the *same terms*, one acre worth ten of that left behind. Then you say you know of many who have moved to this country and done a bad business. Doubtless: for in the journey of life it is man's destiny to meet with misfortune, and some will fall under its weight. Economy, industry and care must be practiced as well here as elsewhere. In the slippery paths of life—and none are more so than those lighted by the sun of fortune—he who waits for the skies to "drop down titles and estates," and keeps his eyes always turned in that direction, will surely fall by the way-side. All cannot succeed. Failure in every thing is the fortune of some; while success seems to crown every wild scheme of others. If a farmer succeeds in North Carolina, it is by long years of bending toil. Old age is with him as soon as fortune, and his earnings are spent in bolstering up his decrepitude, rather than ministering to the enjoyment of life.

It has been remarked by those visiting this country, that there is more friendship, hospitality—a greater flow of the "milk of human kindness"—in the southern heart, than in the older countries. It is true beyond question, that there is more real friendship in a new country than in an old. Society has not been thrown together long enough to stir up those petty envyings that divide older communities—those distinctions in social life, which are the breeders of evil. Europe and all the older kingdoms show the ravages of time, in her lords and her commons; and New York and the older cities have their "upper ten thousand" flaunting through life. Here strife—family feuds—have not been handed down from sire to son, and you can be the friend of one without becoming the enemy of another. There is room enough along the road to fortune, without jostling each other as we pass; and whether we regard our comfort in a pecuniary or social point of view, the south and south west possess advantages incomparably superior to North Carolina.

This letter is written, gentlemen, with the hope that it may direct some of your numerous readers to an investigation of the subject, and not for any personal notoriety. What care I now for notoriety in North Carolina? I feel for her as a son for his parent; but as one who has received his portion, and looks for neither fear or favor in that quarter. She gave me my life, and around her firesides are entwined the dearest recollections of infancy; and it is those firesides that I would remove, and those fires I wish to see burning on a more generous soil.

Very respectfully yours,
FRANCIS A. TERRY.
Little Rock, Ark., 4th July, 1851.

The Influence of the Press.—That a periodical press exerts a moral and political influence, and tends in a great degree to mould the character of nations, is beyond all question; and it is instructive, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to trace its influence as it shapes the destiny of the various people of the globe among whom it is distributed. Thus, "Austria, the lowest in the scale of civilization, and the least sensible to the charms of freedom, hugging their chains and their superstitions to their bosoms with the ardor of love, can boast of only 10 newspapers! In the whole continent of Africa, there are but 14. In Portugal, there are only 20. In Belgium, there are 65. What a contrast? In Denmark, 85. In Poland and Russia, (very few in Russia) there are 90. But when we come to the common school kingdom of Prussia, civilized by an intellectual Frederick, the man who could appreciate literature and Voltaire, we have 300. In the other German States, 320. In Great Britain and Ireland, 500; making a total in Europe, Asia, and Africa of 1,458. Now, what is the number in the United States? More than all the other three quarters of the globe, 1,800! This relative distribution of the press over the globe, exhibits its influence and importance. Where newspapers circulate largely and the press is free, the greatest amount of general intelligence is observed, the largest share of national prosperity enjoyed, and a more industrious, enterprising and active population exhibited."

VIRGINIA BONDS.—Two and a half millions of dollars worth of 6 per cent. bonds of the State of Virginia, payable in 15 years, were negotiated a few days ago at New York, at $104.

From the Richmond Times.

THE GREAT JENNINGS ESTATE.

This is a subject which has deeply interested a large number of our readers, who have fancied that they had some direct concern in the matter, and, for their edification or amusement, we insert to-day an article from the Mobile Tribune, which seems to contain something more tangible than any other publication we have met with. In connection with it, we may repeat the following circumstances which were mentioned by us, in the Times of February 20, 1850.

Upon the death of Governor Nott in 1706, *Edmund Jennings*, who was President of the Colonial Council of Virginia, became the acting Governor, and exercised the functions of the office until the arrival of Gov. Spotswood in 1710. It is believed in Charlotte and the neighboring counties, that Madam Read, a remarkable lady, who was the ancestor of most of the families of that name in Southern Virginia, was the grand-daughter of Gov. Jennings. Her maiden name was Mary Hill, and her mother's name was Priscilla. About the year 1730, Mary Hill married Col. Clement Read, and they resided on the estate called Bushy Forest, in Charlotte, subsequently owned by John Randolph. She died about 1786, leaving eight children, whose decendants are very numerous.—Col. Read died before his wife, between the years 1760 and 1770.

Acting Governor Edmund Jennings was, probably, the "E. Jennings, Deputy Secretary," who signed the land patent of Charles Jennings in 1681. If this Charles Jennings was the person through whom the title to the Jennings estate must be traced, the descendants of Gov. Jennings have no claim, and to this conclusion, we believe, they have come at last. But our impression is that it is known there were several *brothers*, of whom Charles was one. Our friend, Gen. Cabell, of Danville, who has been acting for some of the Virginia Jenningses, about a year ago examined the old records of Elizabeth City County, and, if his researches did not develope the facts now stated by the Mobile paper, he certainly discovered evidence that satisfied him of his having identified one of the lines of American Jenningses as entitled to the English fortune.

It is certainly a wonderful proof of the small respect paid in our republican country to questions of pedigree, that the heirs to an immense estate should for so long a period be unable to produce themselves.

From the Mobile Tribune.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.

It seems by the papers that in all parts of the country there are claimants for the large Jennings estate which lies in England, inviting some lucky fellow to take possession of it.

We have a few facts concerning it which may be interesting to our readers. Wm. Jennings, who left the principal of it, was an old miser, who took great pleasure in accumulating. He was born sometime about 1700, and died in 1798, leaving no issue and intestate. The following is said to be a correct list of his effects:

South Sea Stock,	£30.000	Interest in arrears	£8.725
Do. New do.	30.000	" " "	7.650
Do. Old do.	40.000	" " "	9.600
India do.	23.890	" " "	18.570
Consols 3 per cent.	50.000	" " "	17.250
Do. his mother's,	10.000	" " "	5.450
Bank Stock,	35.000	" " "	19.600
5 per cent. do.	30.000	" " "	17.250
4 per cent. do.	24.000	" " "	11.520
Reduced Annuities,	50.000	" " "	16.800
Long do.	2.000	Per annum	22.000
Account at Bank,	37.710		
Do. at Childs',	6.000		
Do. at Hoar's,	17.800		
Do. at Stephenson's,	19.000		
Do. at Gosling's,	7.000		
London Insurance Office,	400 Shares		
New River Co.,			5.000
On Mortgage,	200.000		
Landed Estate,	8.000 per annum, rent, with interest due, for 31 years.		

In addition to this there is a chest of the deceased's mother, lying at Childs' in London, which is said to contain a large amount of plate and other valuables, but has not been opened since the demise of the old lady.

The whole value of this property in 1848, according to English authority, exceeded £8,000,000, or more than $40,000,000—a sum which would make its possessor, we imagine, the richest man in the world.

The question now to solve is, who are the heirs?—In England all claim has ceased, and it is certain that the descendants exist on this side of the Atlantic, but as yet unrecognized. Not long ago a whole convention of Jenningses, from all parts of the United States, sat at Nashville to appoint committees to institute inquiries and raise funds to investigate the matter. Subsequently a convention sat at Charlottesville for a similar purpose.

From what we understand, the impression among eminent legal men who have examined the matter is, that the true heirs are the descendants of the family of Mr. S. S. Jennings, of this city. This gentleman has already been to England, to investigate the matter, and intends, we learn to proceed thither again on the same business.

The British Government has been desirous for a long time to find the owners of the estate. Through English papers notice has been made by its authority; but finding no response to it, instructions were sent twice to this country for the descendants of Charles Jennings, who came hither from England in 1681. The first inquiry was addressed some years ago to the Secretary of State of the United States, and advertisements of this fact, we believe, were made. More recently, the British Consul at Norfolk received from high functionaries at home, directions to proceed to Elizabeth City county to institute similar investigations as to the descendants of this same Charles, who, it was believed, are the true heirs.

In the meantime our townsman, Mr. S. S. Jennings, had paid some attention to the matter. He proceeded to Virginia last year, and examined the records of Elizabeth City county court, found that his great great-great-grandfather was this same Charles Jennings. In 1681, he was clerk of the court of that county, and in the Land Office at Richmond, Va., a patent of land was found granting to him and Mary, his wife, 146 acres of land, as emigrants from England to the Colony of Va. The patent was issued in 1699 and signed by Gov. Nicholson, and witnessed by E. Jennings, Deputy Secretary.

By pursuing this line down our townsman found that his great-grandfather was the grandson of this said Charles; and the proofs of this have been substantiated and authenticated in such a way as to leave no flaw in the chain. The whole is complete, and has been certified by the highest authorities in the country, both State and Federal. These verifications, we learn, Mr. Jennings has in his possession and is willing to exhibit them to any one interested in the matter.

We think from the evidence accumulated by Mr. Jennings that there is hardly a doubt this family has the legal right to this immense estate. What proof is necessary for tracing his line to England has already been fully obtained; and it only remains to connect it with the chain in that country. To do so requires money, but with such inducements as he possesses, no great difficulty, we suppose, would be encountered in this respect. As soon as he is thus prepared, we learn that it is his intention to proceed at once to England; to aid the agent he has already at work there.

The sacredness with which the British laws are observed with regard to property is beautifully illustrated in this matter. Here is an immense estate, which was left fifty years ago without any owner, and as far as the government knew, without a probability, after so great a lapse of time, of one being found, but under the paternal care of the laws, it is watched and cherished until, we suppose, it has trebled its original value. It is still held in trust, to be conveyed to the heir, how remote soever, or how far soever removed from allegiance to English sovereignty.

Mr. Emerson, in one of his recent lectures, related a similar incident to show the stability of the English laws. A man died seven hundred years ago, leaving a portion of his property to be invested in such a way as to supply a bait of bread and ale to whomsoever should apply for it. Notwithstanding revolution—civil war—and progress and change of all sorts, the bequest is as rigidly observed to-day as it was when it was first made. Mr. Emerson himself, to test the matter, enjoyed the benefit of this strange and remote charity.

PATRIOTIC SACRIFICES.

The Moscowyans—or, should we not rather say, the Muscovies?—burnt down their own city to save it from occupancy by Napoleon's Frenchmen. This has been usually esteemed a noble instance of patriotic self-sacrifice. But, surely, it does not begin to compare with the superior martyrdom and merit of those who would burn down *other people's cities* with the same patriotic object. Positively it is delightful to witness such surprising instances of heroic resignation. Joseph Allen, Esq. and Edward Bellinger, Esq. must have been refreshing themselves recently by a reperusal of the books of the Old Testament. There, it is possible, they have found the model instance of self-sacrifice which they are so anxious to emulate.—There is, we think, but one such instance in sacred or profane history. It is that of the mother of the dead child, who was willing that Solomon should divide the living child, in equal parts, between herself and the true mother! We like self-sacrifice of this description. It has an unctuous significancy. No doubt it smells gratefully to heaven! To burn your own goods is a mere nothing, but heroically and patriotically to clap the torch to your neighbor's dwelling is the very perfection of good works. How refreshing to one of our forest citizens who has all his life dwelt in a pole-house, with a clapboard covering, and a chimney of mixed clapboard and clay, to find himself, torch in hand, for the first time beholding the princely habitations in and about King, and Broad, and Meeting streets—the Bay and the Battery! "Oh!" he exclaims, "won't it be glorious patriotism to give these to the flames!—'Twont be any sacrifice to burn my poor little cabbin down by Hardscrabble; or yours, neighbor Spriggins, at Boggy Gut; or yours, cousin Ben Bullus, down in Soakem Swamp; for you see, if you was to burn them, 'twouldn't be no great loss; we could put up better ones in three days!—But these grand dwellings, here, that cost some of 'em fifty thousand dollars, and are full of fine furniture that cost thousands more—'twill be great self-sacrifice to make a blaze with them! Besides, they are only so many temples of the aristocracy! Let's clap to, and begin the blaze." And these heroic patriots fling their torches into the fine old houses at the west and east ends of Broad street.

"Banks are shocking contrivances, brother Sniffle, to keep money out of circulation. We'll burn them, too; but as money has done us no harm, we'll save it; we'll want all we can get to carry on the war. Let's gut these big houses, and empty their vaults, then try the tinder!" the process of self-sacrifice, by which to annoy the Yankees, becomes singularly rapid and earnest. The vaults are emptied. The palaces of mammon blaze up furiously. * *

"These great churches! These mighty big steeples—almost reaching up to heaven! What a shame! What are they but so many towers of Babel? Oh! my brethren, God has sent us to confound them. Pitch into them with your torches. Here's one named after Saint Michael, and another after Saint Phillip—a taking of holy names in vain. It is true the British spared them, but that was only because they were so lofty, and proud and aristocratic. Into 'em boys, and let 'em blaze! It will be grateful to God to destroy such wicked and ambitious buildings!" Saint Michael and Saint Philip, accordingly, sending up their reeking and seething fires to heaven, become appropriate sacrifices to that godlike patriotism, which, without a scruple, can devote to the flames the possessions of other people! * * * * Verily, there is no self-sacrifice like that which, having nothing itself, devotes all its neighbor's goods to the flames for its country!

Charleston News.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Irish Census—The Decline of the Nation.—Our foreign papers by the Asia bring an abstract of the Irish census. It presents a most melancholy and depressing picture. The population of Ireland shows a deficiency of above 2,000,000, as compared with the numbers which would have been attained this year had there been no interruption of the ordinary rate of increase. On the last three occasions of taking the census, the numbers were—

In 1821	6,801,827
1831	7,767,401
1841	8,115,124

The report about to be published will show, in 1851, very little more than 6,515,794. The same report will also show a remarkable decrease in the number of "houses," as compared with the number in the preceeding census, and, of course, still greater, as compared with the number which would have appeared now, had the former rate of increase been maintained.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A respectable resident of San Francisco gives, in the annexed extract from a late letter to a friend in Washington, a gloomy picture of the state of things in that city. Some of the evils which he depicts are the natural incidents of the peculiar cause which attracted to the Pacific shore the sudden rush of—amongst many good and virtuous—multitudes of fierce and unscrupulous men, from all the ends of the earth, united by the thirst for gold. It was said by the Roman moralist, hundreds of years ago, that "by gold all good faith is banished; by gold all rights are abused; the law itself follows gold; and gold puts an end to every modest restraint." But this is certainly an extreme view of the corrupting influences of gold. If the inordinate desire for it and its too easy acquisition are productive of much evil, still its great abundance will not be barren of good; and although our friend perceives in its present effects only unmitigated social ills, a brighter day will arise for California when the golden flood shall have rolled away, and a heterogeneous population, with cupidity and all its attendant bad passions, shall give place to a settled society, seeking wealth only in honest industry and honorable enterprise, and upholding law and order, without which property is nothing and liberty itself nothing:

Extract of a Letter from San Francisco, June 14.

"Our city seems to be doomed. The last conflagration has swept away the means of thousands, who are thus thrown into distress at a time when business is failing; confidence between man and man disappearing; reliance upon laws and tribunals proving hopeless; crimes of all sorts increasing fearfully, and midnight murderings, burnings, and lynching compelling every body to keep watch for their dwellings, and to protect themselves and families from the burglar and assassin. We stand as it were upon the edge of a volcano. God only knows what is to be the issue."

A letter from Capt. Foster, of the ship North Carolina, of Norfolk, written on his arrival at San Francisco, says,—

"Things here appear to be in a dreadful state at present, almost bordering on civil war. Wages are high, 86 per day for common laborers.'

From the New Orleans Courier of July 10.

Frightful Mortality.—One of the saddest spectacles ever witnessed was seen this morning at No. 94 Hospital street, the residence of Dr. Vigne. The bodies of his wife, his son Jules, aged nine, Louis, aged seven, and another still younger, all lay shrouded in the habiliments of death.—Yesterday they were in perfect health; today they are all dead, victims to that inexorable monster, the cholera.

Only last week a similar visitation fell upon another family of this city. Mr. Valeton, auctioneer, went with his family to Pass Christian, carrying with them the seeds of disease. In two days he and his children, his uncle Mr. Cucullu, and a servant girl, all perished of cholera. This is terrible indeed.

P. S. A post mortem examination of the bodies of Mrs. Vigne and her four children by an eminent physician traces their untimely death to poisoning, from a copper pot used for cooking!

Specie.—The exports of specie to Europe continue to be made with unabated activity. During the week ending 19th instant the amount sent from New York was $2,189,364.

SOMBRE VIEWS OF LIFE.

From the New Orleans Courier of July 12.

The city is the place to see the most wonderful changes and ups and downs of life. Here you may behold ambition, pride, and vanity, one day streaming like gaudy banners high up in the breeze, the next hurled to the earth, every glowing tint faded, every fair foid soiled—ALL blended with the dust. Opposite to where we reside, the other evening sat a neighbor at his door, apparently in the most perfect health; the next morning at 10 o'clock he was a corpse—the victim of cholera. On Thursday, a gentleman comes into the police court in the morning full of lusty life; at night he is in the court of death—the victim of a duel. To-day you pass a towering edifice, a church dedicated to the living God; to-morrow you wend that way again, and the church is in ashes, a smouldering ruin. You have a married friend living at one end of the city; you visit the family on Sunday; all are well, lively, and welcome you gaily; before the next Sunday you are invited to the funerals of half the members, suddenly cut off in the midst of life. You leave a neighbor near by to-night with open store, doing, as you think, a flourishing business. The next day his doors are closed. He has absconded, or the sheriff has closed the concern. A friend and his wife, arm in arm, and looking as happy and harmonious as two doves, you meet to-night promenading on the Levee, and as you turn from them, you ejaculate—

"Happy, happy, happy pair!"

The next day you hear, to your utter confoundment, that they are the most ill-sorted couple alive—fight like cats and dogs—and are about to separate! The next day, more than like, you hear that the wife has eloped and gone to Europe, or that the husband has suddenly taken passage for California! They who for years have been friendly, for something or for nothing become suddenly estranged, and, casting strange and sinister looks upon each other, take separate paths to the grave—where even the work of change still goes on, and the brains of learned pundits, by way of a change, serve as a feat for the body-worm to batten on!

"The car of victory, the plume, the wreath,
Defend not from fate's bolt the wise, the brave;
No note the clarion of renown can breathe,
T' alarm the long night of the lonely grave,
Or check the headlong haste of Time's o'erwhelming wave!"

What Constitutes a Man.—Fowler, the celebrated phrenologist, makes the following sweeping assertion:

"Young man, middle-aged man, it matters not what may be your age, your size, your strength, your riches, your any thing else whatever, you are no man unless you have been in love.

Sale of Newspapers.—The greatest sale which any journal ever attained is probably that of the number of the Illustrated London News containing the account of the opening of the Crystal palace. About one million of copies were sold, which, at the retail price, would amount to $125,000.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Commissioner's Office—Before Commissioner Ingraham.—Yesterday afternoon, a colored man was brought from Lancaster county, and taken to the U. S. Marshal's office in this city. He was in the custody of Constable John Agen, who had him upon a warrant issued by Commissioner Ingraham, a few days since. The prisoner, it appears, was convicted in Lancaster county of larceny three months ago, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for that term. He would have been entitled to his liberation from the Lancaster county jail, at 12 o'clock on Sunday night last, if his fine and costs had been paid.

Constable Agen, with a full knowledge of this fact, arrived in Lancaster on Saturday night last, in company with the owner. They went into the prison a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Sunday night, armed with a warrant for the prisoner's arrest as a fugitive slave. The costs and fine were paid by the alleged master and the prisoner was liberated and brought on to Philadelphia, by Constable Agen. The name of alleged fugitive is Daniel Hawkins, and the master is named Wm. M. Risteau, who resides in Baltimore county, Md. The alleged slave is said to have absconded from his master a year ago last June. D. P. Brown and R. P. Kane appeared for the fugitive, and Bennett for the owner. The hearing took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Before the arrival of that hour, a Committee of the Abolition Society procured a habeas corpus of Judge Grier, of the U. S. Circuit Court, made returnable this morning, at 10 o'clock. At 4 o'clock, the Commissioner arrived at the room to hear the case. U. S. Marshall A. E. Roberts, exhibited to the Commissioner the habeas corpus granted by Judge Grier, but the Commissioner decided that the habeas corpus did not act as a supercedeas, and determined to hear the case; but remarked, that out of courtesy to Judge Grier, he would not give a decision in the case. The counsel, however, had left the room with the understanding that the case would go over until this morning, and as they could not be got together again, the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.—The prisoner was kept in the Marshal's office all night, in custody of Marshal Roberts.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

THE FUGITIVE REMANDED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Daniel Hawkins, claimed as a fugitive slave, had a hearing before U. S. commissioner Ingraham this morning, who ordered that he be sent back to his master in Maryland.

Canal Commerce of New York.—The statistics of the New York canals for the present year exhibit an immense increase in the quanity of breadstuffs forwarded to tide-water at Albany. From the opening of navigation to the end of the second week in July, the quantities of flour, wheat and corn, left at the tide-water were as follows: 1,277 bushels wheat; 3,503,864 bushels corn.

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 664,561 bbls of Flour. The increase of corn over the last year is 1,996,486 bushels!

The quantities of some other articles of this vast internal Eastward commerce are as follows; other grains, besides wheat, corn, rye and barley, 1,335,489 bushels: butter 1,222,170 lbs; lard 9,395,279 lbs; bacon 9,853,363. lbs.

The explanation of this unexampled exhibit is undoubtedly the cheapness of canal transportation.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

The Albany "Knickerbocker," in urging the duty of State Legislatures to require railroad companies to provide double tracks, states that during the year ending Janury, 1851, the number of *collisions* that took place on the railroads of the United States amounted to one hundred and sixty-three, which collisions deprived one hundred and seventy-nine men of their lives, while the number crushed and mangled amounted to two hundred and nineteen more. Such accidents, it is argued, are not only the most numerous, but the most fatal of all the disasters to which railroads are liable; and yet they comprise the very class which it is most easy to guard against and prevent by supplying the roads with double tracks.

The Fire Annihilator.—Mr. Thomas Davenport of St. Louis, informs the Missouri Republican that he has received a bill of lading announcing a shipment of machines to New Orleans from Liverpool, which he expects to receive in St. Louis about the middle of next month, by which time he hopes to give such a demonstration as will convince the most sceptical of the power as well as efficiency of Phillips' Fire Annihilator to accomplish all its name implies.

"Mr. Jenkins," said mine host of the Swan, "as you always come in late, have you any objections to this gentleman occupying your bed until the stage goes out!"

"Not the least I will be infinitely obliged to you if you put him there, so that the bedbugs can have their supper before I come."

Large Crop.—Geo. H. Burwell, Esq., of Clark a neighbor farmer of his and a good judge says, will make this year, 15,000 bushels of wheat. We hear of another crop, below Battletown, supposed to reach 10,000 bushels. The wheat this year, in lower Clarke and towards Millwood, is of full average abundance, and of excellent quantity.

Winchester Virginian.

Keep Cool.—Avoid too much working, eating and drinking, and thinking, this hot weather. All three heat the blood and brain. Particularly avoid getting in love or in a passion. And that you be sure of not getting into a close prison, to be preyed upon by fleas, musquitoes, and other minute monsters, don't carry a sword cane, a pistol, bowie, slung shot, or a brick in your hat.

A young lady whose name was Mayden, having married a gentleman called Mudd, gave rise to the following:

Lot's wife, 'tis said, in days of old,
For one rebellious halt,
Was turned, as we are plainly told,
Into a lump of salt.
The same propensity of *change*
Still runs in woman's blood;
For here we see a case as strange—
A *Mayden* turned to *Mudd*.

REPORTED OUTBREAK IN NEW YORK.

Advices by the steamer Cl... Havana, state that six hundred ... Porto del Principe had revolted ... of July. They were attacked ... the troops and repulsed, with ... twenty-eight killed and wo... insurgents had retired to the ... and assumed a defensive attitude ... numbers of young men were ... insurgents. Principe and S... had proclaimed against the Gov...

[The above is discredited in N...

Singular Confession of a ... Halifax recently a private of the ... al regiment, now in garrison, ... turn to England, appeared at ... court, and voluntarily confessed ... murdered a young woman, ... years ago, at Norwich, Eng... man's name is Thompson, a native ... frieshire, Scotland. The victim ... felony was a young woman with ... had been on terms of intimacy ... crime was perpetrated in the ... lonely place, by drowning her ... The crime had so preyed upon ... der's mind that he at length ... to give himself up to justice, ... the law to take its course. He ... mitted, and probably will be ... scene of the offence to await his ...

A Way to Collect Debts ... for in the Code.—A creditor in ... found a way of bringing debtors ... which is quite new and may ... tive with that large class of ... dlers who do not care what they ...

A young man, the son of a ... zen of competence, in Albany, ... Atlas, who had been rather ... expenditures, and reckless in ... had contracted a considerable ... horse-hire at one of our livery ... The livery man had repeatedly ... payment, and the young spendthrift ... ten promised to pay, but failed. ... application was made to the ... refused to pay a cent for the ... cal." Finally a solemn promise ... to the debtor, that on a given ... would, without fail, pay the ... claim, "if he was alive!" The ... round but the young man or ... did not. The creditor at once ... upon his course and sent his ... hearse, covered with the drapery of ... ing, to the residence of his ... house of the father. Of course ... rival and stoppage of this vehicle ... in front of his door, the old ... was struck with amazement, and ... the cause. "Your son is dead ... coolly replied the driver; "I have ... bury him." "Zounds," says the ... "it is false, my son is alive and ... "Can't be," says the driver, or ... have payed my employer according ... mise, "if he was alive, and I ... have the money or the young man ... before I leave your door." The ... tleman consented to pay and the ... moved off.

Menagerie Tent Blown Down.—... River was visited by a severe ... storm on Saturday, which was accom... by high winds and heavy rain. ... of Barnum's menagerie was blown ... during the forenoon exhibition, ... when over a thousand persons were ... The greatest confusion prevailed ... the drenched concourse and several ... were hurt. The great canvass was ... torn, and a hundred escape holes ... through it. One woman had a leg ... and many others were bruised more ... but no one was killed.

At Franklin (Ct.), the other ... horse was grazing in a yard near the ... when the elephants belonging to the ... nagerie recently in this city were ... along. The horse did not observe ... till they were close to him, when ... ing up and seeing the huge animal ... started back in a fright, ran to the ... site side of the yard, stood for a ... quivering, then dropped dead.—*N. Y.*

An Anecdote.—A correspondent of ... N. Y. Spirit of the Times relates the ... lowing:

A distinguished member of the ... ture was addressing a temperance ... and he got rather prosy but showed ... disposition to "let up," though the ... ence waxed thinner. Finally, the ... ing officer got excited, and repaired ... friend of the speaker's inquired how ... longer he might reasonably be expected ... speak? Whereupon "the friend ... he didn't exactly know—when he got ... that branch of the subject he ... spoke a couple of hours!"

"That'il never do: I've got to ... few remarks myself," said the Presi... "how shall I stave him off?"

"Well, I don't know—in the first ... I should pinch his left leg, and then ... shouldn't stop I'd stick a pin in it."

The President returned to his seat ... his head was invisible for a ... Soon afterwards he returned to the ... ther" who had prescribed "the pin sy... treatment," and said:

"I pinched him, and he didn't take ... least notice at all—I stuck a pin into ... leg, and he didn't seem to care; I even ... it in, and he kept on spouting as ... ever!"

"Very likely," said the wag, "what ... *is cork!*"

Nothing has been seen of the Presi... since.

"Well my lad, that is small corn ... are hoeing."

"Yes," said the boy, while he continued ... his labor, "we planted small corn."

"But it looks rather yellow."

"Yes, sir, we planted the yellow kind," ... returned the boy.

"But I do not believe you will ... more than half a crop."

"No, sir, we planted on shares," ... the youngster as the traveller rode away.

Four Editors at Berryville.—We ... stand that four Editors were recently ... galed on *squirrels* at Berryville, in ... county, and, that one of them "returned ... thanks" in the following style:

"Of squirrels hot, of squirrels cold,
Of squirrels tender, of squirrels tough
Of squirrels young, of squirrels old—
We thank the Lord, we've had enough!"
Piedmont Whig.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

22.—Schr. E. L. B. Wales from Savannah.
23.—Schr. Leroy from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1851.

☞ *Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are much gratified to learn, that the number of Students at the University has increased beyond all expectation. The Raleigh Star says that the number of Students now exceeds three hundred. A letter from a Student received in this place, mentions that there are more than eighty applicants for admission. This is one of the *good* fruits of the slavery agitation at the North.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.—We have already offered some considerations to show that the position on which the doctrine of Secession rests, is an unfounded assumption. We propose now to show, that even if that position be admitted true, the right of Secession cannot be deduced from it.

That position is, that the Constitution was established by, and is a compact between, the States in their sovereign capacities—and from it is deduced as a consequence, the right of Secession, that is, that any State has a right to withdraw or secede when she shall declare that just cause exists for such secession; and that whatever may be the judgment of the other States concerning the existence or the sufficiency of such alleged cause, they cannot rightfully interfere to prevent such withdrawal and to maintain over the seceding State the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution.

Let us then for the present admit the position, and see if, upon any principles recognised amongst men, the conclusion drawn from it can be maintained.

If our constitution be a compact between sovereign States, it must be admitted to be an alliance of the most close and intimate kind, and cannot be supposed to have less obligation upon the parties than other treaties of alliance have, by the common consent of mankind, been admitted to have upon the sovereign parties thereto.

The obligation of *all* treaties depends upon the binding force of promises, by the law of nature—which is thus stated by Vattel in his Treatise on the Law of Nations:

"It is a settled point in natural law, that he who has made a promise to any one, has conferred upon him to require the thing promised, and, consequently, that the breach of a perfect promise is a violation of another person's right, and as evidently an act of injustice as it would be to rob a man of his property."—"There would no longer be any security, no longer any commerce between mankind, if they did not think themselves obliged to keep faith with each other, and to perform their promises."—*Book 2, Sec.* 163. "As the engagements of a treaty impose, on the one hand, a perfect obligation, they produce, on the other, a perfect right. The breach of a treaty is therefore a violation of the perfect right of the party with whom we have contracted; and this is an act of injustice against him."—*Sec.* 164.

Upon the supposition then that our constitution was a mere compact or treaty between sovereign States, it is binding on each of the parties, *so long as it subsists;* and neither of the parties can withdraw from it without committing "an act of injustice" against the others, "as evident as to rob a man of his property."

Then how long does this treaty or compact subsist or continue in force? The instrument on its face declares that it was made to endure forever, for it declares that it was made by the then generation, for their benefit and for that of their "posterity" and therefore was designed to subsist always. But, waiving this express declaration, it is sufficient that the constitution limits no time for its continuance, and names no event upon the happening of which it should cease to exist or be liable to dissolution. Upon this undoubted fact, the constitution is binding so long as the States exist; for Vattel, after speaking of agreements between sovereign princes which are personal to themselves, as differing from those treaties which bind the nations, and hence called "real," to distinguish them from those "personal" engagements, lays down this rule:

"*A real* alliance attaches to the body of the State, and subsists as long as the State, *unless the perpetual of its duration has been limited.*"—Sec. 183. "*Every* alliance made by a republic is, in its own nature, *real*, for it relates *only* to the body of the State. When a free people, a popular State, or an aristocratical republic, concludes a treaty, it is the State herself that contracts; and her engagements do not depend on the lives of those who were only the instruments in forming them. The members of the people, or of the governing body, change, and succeed each other, but the State still continues the same."—Sec. 185.

This alliance then, or compact, as we have assumed the Constitution to be, is, and was designed to be, a permanent alliance, a treaty to endure as long as the States that made it. It is now in full force, and binding in all its parts upon every State.

Suppose South Carolina secedes from the Union, that is, declares the Constitution no longer binding upon her. Upon what pretence can it be alleged that her mere declaration puts her out of the Union, or makes the Constitution one whit less binding upon her and her people than before such declaration? We have seen, that, considered as a treaty, it forms a real alliance between the parties to it—that such treaty exists and is binding so long as the States that made it endure—that to refuse to perform her engagements by any State is a violation of the perfect right of the others as palpable as robbery. According then to the law of nature and of nations, such a right as is claimed by South Carolina cannot exist; for no State can have a *right* to refuse to keep her promises—to violate justice and commit robbery. Inasmuch then as the doctrine of secession requires and maintains this, whence is it derived? The constitution does not give it; it was not reserved by any State when she came into or ratified the constitutional Union; it is not recognised by the law of nature or of nations; it has not, so far as we know, been claimed by any people, State, or community, in any other age or quarter of the world.

Suppose then South Carolina shall secede, declare herself out of the Union, and resume the powers granted to the general government—are the other States—the United States—bound to recognise her act as valid? Surely not. Such an act is a wrong to them—an act of injustice—a violation of their perfect rights. And it is a mere absurdity to suppose, that they are bound to submit to such wrong and injustice. The Constitution, considered as a compact, a treaty of alliance, or confederation, is a mutual agreement in which each party contracts with all the rest. It is a part of the compact that each State shall remain in and submit to and support this alliance; that the constitutional Union shall forever remain an alliance between all and every one of its members. It is as much the right of the other States to have South Carolina remain in the Union, as to remain in it themselves, and it is as perfect a violation of their right for South Carolina to withdraw from the alliance, as it would be for her to force another State out of it. She has no more right to go herself than to expel others, and the attempt to do the latter, though more insolent and imperious, is not a whit more a violation of the compact than the former.

It being evident that the other States are not bound to submit either to the one or the other attempt, what then have they a right to do, should South Carolina attempt to secede? We answer, according to the law of Nations, they have a right to resist the secession, to compel her to remain in the Union. "Treaties" says Vattel, "contain promises that are *perfect* and *reciprocal*. If one of the allies fails in his engagements, the others may *compel* him to fulfill them—a perfect promise confers a right to do so."—Sec. 200.

So far then as this right in the State to secede is concerned, we see not that any thing is gained to the secessionists by converting our constitutional government into an alliance. There is no more right in a party to a treaty to dissolve it than in a portion of the people of a country to overturn the government. For sufficient reasons a State may refuse to perform a treaty; for sufficient reasons part of a nation may refuse to submit to the government. But in the first case the other party to the treaty, and in the latter the government, have as much right as the refusers, to consider and determine as to the sufficiency of the reasons; and where there is a final difference on that point, there being no acknowledged superior to decide between the contestants, the ultimate appeal must, of necessity, be to force.

Some persons are, or affect to be, horror stricken at the bare thought of compulsion being used towards a State. "What, they cry, force a sovereign State!" We ask, Why not? Are States not bound to perform their engagements? Have States a *right* to do *wrong?* True, States cannot be coerced by citizens or subjects—but why not by other States? If Great Britain or France make a treaty with us, is she not bound to perform it? If she refuses, does she not do us an injury as palpable as robbery? And may we not rightfully, if we have the power, compel her to keep her engagement? Surely we may. One sovereign may therefore compel another—and rightfully—to do justice, to perform his engagements, to maintain his plighted faith. As this is true in regard to all the other sovereignties in the world, why is it not true in regard to the States of this Union, considering them as sovereign parties to a compact? Whence does each of them derive the right to judge between herself and the other States respecting their compact of alliance, and to exclude the other parties from all right of judgment? Whence does South Carolina derive this exclusive right to do injustice, to violate her engagements, and to resume her grants, without control or rebuke from those with whom she has entered into those engagements, and to whom she has made those grants—a right neither possessed nor claimed by any other power on earth? Or, to put the precise point alleged by the Secessionists, how does it happen that each State has a right to annul this particular treaty or compact, without the consent and against the wishes of the other States, when no such right was ever supposed to belong to any one of the parties to any other treaty or compact between sovereign States in any age of the world?

We submit to every impartial reader—to every man who reasons instead of ranting, and expects to gain, and is willing to yield, assent only to propositions supported by reasonable proofs—that in whatever light our Constitution may be viewed, the right of Secession cannot be maintained. Taken as a government established by the people of the United States, to throw off its authority and resist by force the execution of its laws, is Treason. Taken as a treaty, or compact of alliance, or confederation, it is binding upon every party to it; all the parties have an interest in maintaining it, a right to enforce it upon each; and consequently, a right to judge of the sufficiency of the reasons which induce one of the parties to desire to secede or withdraw from the confederacy.

If a government, it can be peaceably dissolved only by the people of the United States who "ordained and established" it. If a compact or alliance, it can be peaceably dissolved only by the consent of the sovereign parties to it.

In either view of its character, it has a force and operation inconsistent with the doctrine of the Secessionists. That doctrine is an absurdity at once and a mischief—a great political heresy, alike opposed to the just claims of government and the known and acknowledged obligation of compacts; and destructive in its results both of the order of society and the freedom and happiness of individuals.

We do not expect or hope, by any thing that we can urge, to induce South Carolina to pause, to forego her insane purpose. But we do hope, that facts and arguments which so deeply impress our own minds, will have an influence on public opinion in North Carolina, and keep *her*, as she has always been, steadfast in her support of the Constitution and Laws, acknowledging and fulfilling all her obligations, and as the first and greatest of these, her obligation to preserve inviolate the Union of the States.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION in this State will take place on Thursday of next week, the 7th of August. To such of our readers as reside in contested Districts, we would urge the duty of going to the polls, and by their votes and influence doing what they can to sustain the Union, by voting against any man, however otherwise unobjectionable, who contends for a right to secede, and break up the Union, whenever any State may fancy itself wronged. The doctrine is fatal to all stability of government, and now is the time to crush it in North Carolina.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—A reply to the Wilmington Journal (partly in type,) is postponed for want of room.

MILITARY.—We find in the Washington papers a general order of the War Department, making the changes rendered necessary by the dismissal of General Talcott. Among those changes we may mention as interesting to the public here, that Capt. Bradford, formerly in command of the Arsenal here, is now placed in command of the Arsenal at Charleston, S. C. And Lieut. Kingsbury, also a former Commandant here, now has charge of Little Rock Arsenal, Arkansas.

No change is made here, and we are gratified to be able to state therefore, that the command of the Arsenal will remain with Capt. Dyer.

GREAT FISH STORY.—We learn that six or eight *thousand* fine fish were taken from the mill pond of Wm. Smith, Esq., in this county, during two days of last week. The water had been drawn off from the pond, and some two hundred persons collected to enjoy the sport. Many trout, weighing from six to ten pounds each, and fine jack and perch, were caught. It is supposed that no one of the persons present, carried away less than forty fine fish! Can any body beat this?

Extract from a letter to the Editors:

"In Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Richmond, a drought to some extent is prevailing, but corn, and especially cotton looks well. In a portion of Montgomery, and in parts of Richmond and Anson, cotton is quite promising. In the neighborhood of Stanback's Ferry, on the Pee Dee, cotton looks remarkably well. I was told that on the plantation of Mr. John Little, at Steele's Mills, there would be open bolls of cotton about the 19th inst."

Extract of a letter from Sampson county, to the Editors of the Observer.

"I am happy to say, that I have never seen any thing that exerted a better influence than the Oration of H. W. Miller, Esq. has upon those who have read it here. Many who were strong advocates of the right of secession, have been forced to acknowledge that no such right exists, and disown it as a measure that is popular with the Democratic party of this State. It is decidedly unpopular here."

FIRE.—We learn by a letter from Bladen county, that Mr. Jas. Allen's store was burnt a few days ago. The fire took place about 1 o'clock, A. M.—doubtless the work of an incendiary, and it is strongly suspected the store was robbed anterior to the burning. Loss estimated at $3000 or upwards. At the same time, a large warehouse of his, standing immediately on the river bank, was set on fire; but by the timely exertions of his servants, it sustained but little damage.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A Post Office has been established called Organ Church, Rowan county, N. C.;—Moses Barringer, P. M.

Neuse River Bridge.—We understand that this bridge so recently destroyed has been rebuilt, and that the Cars will probably pass over it to-day. The road is therefore in fine running order, and no detention will occur on the route.

The expedition with which the Company have repaired this serious calamity, is commendable in the highest degree. Of course it was necessary that the work should be done, and ordinary diligence was expected, but the repairs are completed under a sweltering sun several weeks earlier than was anticipated.

The good management of the Road is sufficiently evidenced by these instances of diligence and despatch.

Wilmington Herald, July 23.

GREAT DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders in this place in the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, have received checks from Mr. Amos Kendall, Treasurer,—[who in this world was it that first thought of putting Amos Kendall in as *Treasurer?*]—for a Dividend of Three per cent. of the profits of that Company for the last twelve months. *Three per cent.* for twelve months! And three per cent. last year, making six in all, or about 1½ per cent. per annum since the concern went into operation! instead of the ninety-one per cent. which we were promised in the very plausible "Prospectus" issued by Mr. John J. Haley, when he was gulling the natives along the line in 1846.

What becomes of the earnings of the Company is more than we can tell. Perhaps Mr. Amos Kendall might, if he would. But a very natural propensity to keep dark on the subject, forbids any hope that other people will be enlightened on that point. Last year, it is true, the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, with the Report of the President, were published in pamphlet form, but the Stockholders were not favored with copies. We obtained one through the kindness of a friend in Georgia,—the only one heard of among the many stockholders in this place. This year no notice was given of the Annual Meeting, and no account of what it did has been suffered to get into the papers. All we hear of it is a dividend of 3 per cent. (which may actually have been 30 for all we know,) which is certainly not the "fair dividend" which the President last year said he could "see no reason" why the stockholders should not receive from that time forward." We fear there is something rotten, (besides timbers,) in this concern.

FOREIGN.—The Pacific and America bring Liverpool dates to the 12th. Cotton was dull, and lower qualities had fallen ¼d. Sales of the week 34,000 bales. Fair Uplands 5⅝d.

The Americans in Paris celebrated the Anniversary of the Fourth of July with much spirit. Mr. Rives being unable to participate in the fete in consequence of illness, Mr. Goodrich, the U. S. consul, and Col. Hebert of Louisiana, presided, and toasts were drank to the President of the United States, the French Republic, the memory of Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse.

Mr. PEABODY'S FOURTH OF JULY ENTERTAINMENT.

From the Morning Post.

Mr. George Peabody, the eminent and wealthy American merchant and banker, formerly of Baltimore, (and one of the earliest and most munificent subscribers to the fund for erecting the Crystal Palace,) invited a numerous and distinguished party last evening to meet his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence, at a "concert, ball and supper" given on a scale of unsurpassed elegance and magnitude at Willis's Rooms.

The entertainment is remarkable, not merely for the manner in which it was given, but more especially from the fact that it was given on the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence; a day on which, from feelings of delicacy, all public assemblages of Americans in England have heretofore been scrupulously avoided. But Mr. Peabody had assumed, that the time for any feeling of irritation; in regard to that day, or to the event which it commemorates, as long past; and that Englishmen and Americans may meet upon that day, in as much harmony and good-fellowship as upon any other of the three hundred and sixty-five.

And it certainly would appear that his feeling on the subject has the concurrence of both our countrymen and his own; for the attendance on this occasion was numerous and fashionable, and worthy of the unsurpassed elegance and munificence which characterised the arrangements throughout.

About 700 persons were present, of whom more than half were Americans. Among the Europeans present were, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Ely, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Torrington, Lord Glenelg, Lord Charles Russell, the Earl and Countess of Bective, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Marcus Hill, the Countess of Eglintoun, &c., the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Governor of the Bank of England, several of the Judges, the Duke of Valencia (Marshal Narvaez, the late Prime Minister of Spain,) Count Pulzky, (late Hungarian Secretary of State,) Countess Pulzky and others.

POSTAGE ON MAGAZINES.—We have received the July No. of Blackwood, from the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. We take the occasion to call attention to the material reduction in the rates of postage, which will remove one objection to subscribing to Blackwood and the valuable English Reviews republished by Scott & Co. Hereafter, the rates of postage will be: on Blackwood, 10 cents per quarter for any distance not exceeding 500 miles; and 20 cents for any distance not exceeding 1500 miles. On any of the Reviews, the postage will be 4 cts. per quarter to those living within 500, and 8 cts. to those within 1500 miles.

To Editors these Magazines will be *free of postage,* as it has been decided by the Department, that with publications not exceeding 16 ounces in weight, Editors are entitled to exchange free of postage.

We have frequently noticed these republications of Messrs. Scott & Co.; and there are few that we more relish, whenever we find time to indulge in such a luxury. Blackwood, especially, is always full of able and interesting matter; but there is no one of them that we ever open without pleasure and profit.

A Flying Ship.—An aerial ship, called the "United States," is nearly completed at Hoboken. So says the Journal of Commerce.

INTERESTING EMPLOYMENT.—A South Carolina Bard, in emulation we suppose, of him who proposed to the people of South Carolina to take their coffins on their backs and march to 36° 30′ for some purpose unexplained, suggests to the people of that State the propriety of turning their attention to *grave digging.* He says:

"Shall the Palmetto State
Thus sit in debate,
Whether to die or be slaves?
No, take up your shield,
March forth to the field,
And seek ye out honorable graves."

What a sight it would be! The great nation of South Carolina, with shields in front, coffins in the rear, and spades in their hands, marching forth in search of a soft place to dig out their future habitations!

Dallas on Secession.—From the Register Debates, Vol. 8. part 1, page 451—Mr. Dallas said, "In the first place, sir, there is an effort on the part of that single State (South Carolina,) to incorporate into the Constitution of the United States, two heretofore unknown, unacknowledged, and unexpressed principles—I mean Nullification and *Secession.*

Page 422—I do not know that I should not prefer secession to nullification. Secession is manly, unmasked, open, and above board; but nullification is secession in disguise, with a constitutional mask, partial in its pretensions, and covert in its operation. *It is admitted that both put the State out of the Union:* the one to the extent of its own rule, the other unqualified. They are essentially dependent upon the same constitutional reasoning and principles; and what I have to say as to either, will equally apply to both.

(Mr Dallas was Vice President of the U. States during Mr. Polk's administration.)

Col. Benton's new Work.—The New York Mirror says the Messrs. APPLETON have concluded an arrangement with ex-Senator BENTON for the publication of the political work on which he is now engaged in his retirement. It will form a single volume of about 800 pages octavo; and, although in the main a compilation of selections from the speeches of the author during the Senatorial debates for the last thirty years, will, we understand, furnish a complete *resume* of the political history of the country during that time, and include a great variety of matters derived from the personal connexions of Col. Benton with the Democratic administrations and political organizations of the same era, and the experience which he has derived from his public life. The title of the work will be "Thirty Years in the Senate of the United States."

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—The meeting at Henderson was organized by the appointment of William Boylan, Sr., of this City, as Chairman. Upon investigation, it was found that $270,000 had been subscribed; that Petersburg had made up her full quota; that Franklin had exceeded hers, and that Warren lacked some thirty thousand of having subscribed her relative proportion. The pledge was given, however, on the part of that County, that it would yet make up the other $30,000. It was further understood, we are informed, that a proposition would be submitted from a certain quarter, to take $100,000 in stock, provided a contract for $300,000 worth of iron would be ensured.

After some excellent speeches, the meeting adjourned to meet in Warrenton, on the 12th of August, by which time, it is confidently expected, the whole amount will be secured.

From all that we can gather, there seems now to be no doubt entertained of the speedy re-building of the Road. It would have been a sad reflection upon those who are so deeply interested, had the result been otherwise. Few enterprizes, we think, more commend themselves with a sure prospect of a profitable return, to the investment of capital.—*Raleigh Register.*

We have received from North Carolina (says the National Intelligencer,) a letter from a friend communicating the amusing fact that the "Secessionists" in Mr. STANLY'S district are quoting a passage in the newspaper report of one of Mr. WEBSTER'S speeches at Capon Springs, in support of their suicidal doctrine. It is said that a certain nameless personage can on a pinch quote the Scriptures, taking especial care, however, to pervert their meaning; and we dare say that his cousin-germans in the eighth district of North Carolina may, in like manner, and with kindred ingenuity, make something out of Mr. WEBSTER'S speeches; but fairly rendered, and fairly interpreted, we opine that they will defy all the cunning of the North Carolina Secessionists to find in them any authority for their mischievous doctrines. However, a pamphlet edition of the speech in question has just been issued from the press in this city in a revised and correct form, and we give below the passage referred to. [Heretofore published.]

A Fraud Exposed!—In the course of the discussion at Bath between Messrs. Stanly and Ruffin, the latter attempted to prove that Washington favored the doctrine of secession. He opened a large book and read his authority for the assertion, remarking before he commenced reading, "I have you, sir," (turning to Mr. Stanly) "on this point; I can prove that Washington admitted the right to secede."

In replying Mr. Stanly held the book up before the audience, open at the place where Ruffin had pretended to read from, and, reader, what do you suppose was there? Why *a slip cut from a newspaper, and pinned on one of the leaves of the book!!!*

The audience were struck dumb with amazement, the Democrats hung their heads—that a man aspiring to represent an honest, intelligent people in the councils of the nation, should be guilty of so rascally a piece of meanness.

Mr. Stanly very effectually exposed the fraud, and showed from the life of Washington written by Judge Marshall, that the assertion that Washington ever favored secession was a vile slander of the Father of his Country.

In reply to a question asked him by Mr. Stanly, Ruffin said he cut the slip from a paper printed in Choctaw county, Alabama!!

The question arises—is a man who would stoop to a trick of this sort fit to represent an honest people in Congress?

Washington Whig.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 23d inst., by Thomas S. Lutterloh, Esq., Mr. SETH MILLS to Miss ELIZA McKENZIE.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Mischaux, Mr. RICHARD L. SELLERS to Miss LEONORA ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Elijah McClammy.

In Clinton, Sampson county, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sprunt, WARREN JOHNSON, Esq., to Miss MARY E., daughter of Col. Jonathan W. Moseley.

In Bladen county, by Jos. R. Kemp, Esq., Mr. NORMAN McLEOD to Mis MARGARET ANN MAULTSBY, all of Bladen.

In Lumberton, on the 5th inst., by Thomas A. Norment, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM H. BULLARD to Miss ELIZA HAYES.

In Robeson county, on the 17th instant, by H. Bullock, Jr., Esq., Mr. SAMPSON SEALY to Miss HARRIET STORM.

DIED,

At the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Wright, Esq. in this vicinity, this morning, Mrs. ELIZA M. MATTHEWS, relict of the late John Matthews.

On Long Street, in this county, on the 25th inst., SARAH, consort of Neill McLauchlin, deceased, in the 88th year of her age.

At Natchez, Mississippi, on the 4th inst., Miss MARY, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Wm. M. Green, Bishop of Mississippi; who, in the short space of four years has been called to mourn over the death of his three oldest children, after they had arrived at maturity.

On Rocky River, Chatham county, on the 4th instant, SOPHIA D. WOODY, wife of James Woody, and youngest daughter of Nathan Dixon, dec'd, late of said county.

On the 23d inst., at his late residence, eight miles from Wilmington, Mr. TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH, in the 71st year of his age. Mr. Bloodworth was the last survivor of the children of the Hon. T. Bloodworth, who represented this State in the U. S. Senate, from 1795 to 1801.

In Chatham county, on the 30th of June Mr. BRANTLY JONES, aged 72. Also, on the 4th of July, Mrs. WINEY ANN BROOKS, wife of Mr. Edward W. Brooks, and daughter of Aaron Kennedy, Esq., of Stanly county, in the 24th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 29.

Brandy, p'ch,	50	a 55	Lard,	12	a 13
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Leather, sole,	20	a 23
Beeswax,	20	a 22	Lead, bar,	6¼	a 7
Bacon,	12½	a 13	Molasses,	25	a 27
Bagging,	13	a 20	Nails, cut,	4½	a 5
Cotton,	6¼	a 8	Oats,		
Corn,	90	a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90	
Coffee,	10	a 11	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½		Sugar, brown,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½	a 13
Flour,	5	a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 25	a 1 40
Feathers,	30	a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35	a 40
Flaxseed,	$1		Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	4		Tallow,	8	a 10
Ditto, dry,	9	a 11	Wheat,	90	a
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	40	a 45
Do. English,	3	a 4	Wool,	18	a 20
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	2	25			

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—Monday morning considerable quantity in; nothing under 13 offered for good.

COTTON.—During the latter part of the week, several lots were offered, but quality not being good enough for manufacturing purposes, and the owners not being willing to take shippers' prices, say 6½ to 7, preferred storing, reserving to themselves the privilege of getting less.

FLOUR.—Owing to the dry weather, and the difficulty of grinding, the price quoted is fully sustained.

TURPENTINE.—Virgin 2 40 to 2 45; Yellow 1 95; Hard $1; No. 3 Rosin 75. Spirits have declined, sales at 25 cts.

In other articles no change worthy of notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 11 to 11½; Hams 12 to 12½. Corn from the river 67. Northern Flour 5 to 5 75. No Fayetteville in Market. Lard scarce at 12½ to 13. Nothing doing in River Lumber; about 200,000 feet on market, and no offer for it. Virgin Turpentine 2 75, yellow 2 25; No. 1 Rosin 2 00. Spirits 26½, a decline of 2½. Tar 1 45 to 1 75. Sack Salt 80. A raft of Mill Timber sold at $7, and another at $5. Some 3 or 4 rafts on the market.—*Journal.*

Cotton at Charleston 4⅞ to 8¼. At New York, the America's news caused a decline of ¼ cent. Good Middling 8 to 8¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,304,474 bales, against 2,026,757 last year. Increase 277,717.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 28.—Lighters H. Clay, and Averasboro' from Henrietta, with goods for Arnold & Cooly, A D McLean, N S Stith, McDonald & Whaley, H Branson & Son, S J Hinsdale, B F Moore, A A McKethan, R Jones, W Murphy & Co, W J McConnell, J & J M Worth, A Johnson & Co, J & B G Worth, C Banks, D S H, Mickle & Ashe, Rev A Smith, Rev J P Dunn, T J Johnson & Co, H A Wilson, Holt & Carrigan, Edgeworth Female Seminary, C D Nixon, C S Johnson, G W Bullard, P Thornton, E J Hale & Son, Jones & Deming, S S Johnson & Co, Rockfish Co, D McNeill, S T Hawley & Son, R M Orrell, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H Hall, H A London & Co, E C Hall, H H & T Lambert, D & W McLaurin.

NEW BOOKS.

SOUTHERN HARMONY; Gillespie on Roads, Religion of Geology; Mattison's Astronomy, Bulwer's new Play; Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence; Little & Brown's English Reports, Vols. 1 and 2; Leading Cases in Equity; Combe's Phisiology; Smith's Arithmetic, &c. &c.

Just received by
July 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, about Nine Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the East side of Gum-Swamp, in Richmond county, N. C., four miles South of Laurel Hill. The land lies on and over the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, joining the lands of D. McLaurin, Mrs. Gibson, and others.

JOHN McLAURIN.
July 25, 1851. 8-w2m

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF the heirs of BULLARD MASSEY will apply to the Postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C. they may learn something to their advantage. Said Massey died in the South in the Fall of 1847; said he was from North Carolina: spoke of a sister Lotty, or Charlotte; and of his having been in the Florida war.

July 26, 1851. 8-tf

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

WE will sell our entire Stock of GROCERIES at Aucton, commencing on

Monday the 11th of August,

and continuing from day to day until all are disposed of—consisting of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, IRON, SALT, NAILS, &c. Merchants of the interior would do well to attend the sale, as the Stock is large. Terms liberal, and made known on day of sale.

We will also offer for sale the following Property, viz:

The STORE and WAREHOUSE occupied by ourselves.

1 Tenement in Brick Row, occupied by R. D. McNeill.

1 Dwelling House in rear, with kitchen and smoke-house.

HALL & HALL.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.
July 28, 1851. 8-ts

Nick Williams' Rye Whiskey

CAN be had from the Subscriber by the barrel or less quantity. He being the only person in Fayetteville receiving it from the manufacturer, will warrant all he sells to be the real *Simon Pure.* To be had at the Store of Jones & Deming, Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

G. DEMING.
Fayetteville, July 23, 1851. 8-tw

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10 BALES Heavy Gunny Cloth.
20 bales Dundee Bagging.
Bale Rope and Bagging Twine.
For sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 28, 1851. 8-w3w

FOR RENT,

THE New Store, on the Avenue, recently occupied by J. C. Medlin, at Floral College, N. C. For terms, apply to

A. M. McKINNON.
July 25, 1851. 8-3w

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.
July 26th, 1851. 8tf

Notice to Builders.

ON Friday the 5th day of September next, will be Let to the lowest bidder, at McLaurin's Old Store, the following Buildings, viz:

A School House, 36 feet square, one story high, with an apartment 24 feet square at each end of the Building. Also, a Dwelling House for the Principal Teacher, 36 by 42 feet, two stories high, with a passage of 10 feet through the Building.

Plans and Specifications will be submitted at the time and place above stated. For further particulars, apply to John C. McLaurin, Laurel Hill, N. C.

JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JAMES T. ROPER,
JOHN C. BAKER,
DAN'L C. STEWART,
DAN'L STEWART,
DAN'L C. McINTYRE,
MURDOCH McKINNON,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
Building Committee.

Richmond County, N. C., July 19, 1851. 8-wt5S

$20 REWARD, (for each.)

RANAWAY in December, 1850, my negro boys ABRAM and HENRY. Henry is 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 35 years old.—He is well known in Fayetteville, where he learnt the Blacksmith trade. He is rather small, and very dark, with a downcast look.

Abram is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years old, something lighter of complexion than Henry, stout and well formed, and walks upright. These negroes are thought to be in Robeson County, near the "Big Swamp."

I will give the above reward of Twenty Dollars for the confinement of either Abram or Henry in the Jail at Lumberton, Robeson Co., or Forty Dollars for the confinement of both at the same place.

R. C. RHODES.
July, 1851. 8-w6w

BACON! BACON!!

1500 lbs. N. C. BACON HAMS, prime.
1500 do. do. Sides and Shoulders.
For sale low by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 24, 1851. 7-tf

IN STORE,

500 BUSHELS CORN in 2 bushel Bags
And daily expected,
5000 LBS. BACON.
For sale by HALL & HALL.
July 22, 1851. 7-2t

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of Subscribers to the proposed Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, in Stanly County, will be held in the HOTEL HALL in the Town of Fayetteville,

On Thursday the 21st day of August next,

for the purpose of organizing the Company, preparatory to commencing the work.

The amount necessary to secure the Charter having been subscribed in the Town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland, it is earnestly requested that all who are interested in the work, either as subscribers or as intending to become so, will appear at this meeting, in person or by proxy, and that all Subscription books in the hands of Commissioners will be returned to the meeting. It is desired that a vigorous effort should be made previous to the meeting to obtain the sum necessary to carry the Road to its Western terminus, by the shortest practicable route by Little's Mills. The friends of the enterprize, in the Counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, and Cumberland, are therefore earnestly requested to bring to the meeting all the Subscriptions that can be obtained, under the assurance, heretofore given, that the Road is to take the shortest route to Little's Mills, and thence to Centre.

H. LILLY,
B. ROSE,
J. G. COOK,
A. W. STEEL,
THOS. WADDILL,
H. L. MYROVER,
E. J. HALE,
Com'rs.

July 23, 1851. 7-tf

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at Auction, on Saturday 2d August, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:

Three Story Brick HOUSE at Haymount, at present occupied by Mrs. Elam.

HOUSE and LOT on the Plank Road, opposite the Donaldson Academy, occupied by Owen Williamson.

One sixth part of the Tobacco Warehouse, and ELEVEN SHARES of the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co.

☞ Endorsed Notes, payable at Bank at 90 days, will be received in payment.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent for Owners.
July 28, 1851. 7-ts

Baltimore Steam Soap and Candle Works.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing and have now on hand

Belmont Sperm Candles: Adamantine ditto; Mould Tallow ditto, warranted to stand any climate; Lard Oil; Yellow, Brown, and Black Soaps; Variegated Bar do; White Bar do; Fullers' Soap; Fancy Soaps of new styles and superior quality; to which they invite the attention of Southern merchants in making their Fall purchases, with a conviction that they can offer inducements as regards quality and price equal to any.

SMITH & CURLETT,
Corner Holliday and Pleasant Streets,
[7-6tw] Baltimore.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

Settlements.

PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.

July 1. E. J. HALE & SON

From the Philadelphia North American.

THE COALITION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

What has most distracted the country since the adoption of the "Peace Measures," and more than anything else tended to fan the flame of agitation, which was fast flickering in its socket, have been the coalitions between the Democrats and the politicd Abolitionists or Free Soilers for the distribution of the spoils. While the former have been most loud-mouthed in their professions of devotion to the constitution and its obligations, and among the most clamorous champions of the compromise, they have notwithstanding all these declarations, courted every occasion whereby the unworthy and mercenary alliances to which we have referred might be formed and consummated. And thus, between incessant and unmeaning protestations about preserving the Union, and base combinations with its worst enemies, the Democrats have contrived to prevent the enjoyment of that peace and tranquility which would have been restored but for their demagoguing proceedings. They are the most dangerous agitators; for, besides exciting the public mind in regard to an imaginary danger, they have so shaped their plans as to justify the apprehension of a real one. And this brings us to the examination of the subject more in detail.

The country was gradually resuming its natural repose, when it became startled by the coalition in Massachusetts, which secured the choice of a Democratic Governor, the election of Mr. Rantoul to the Senate for nine days, and subsequently the election of Mr. Sumner to the same high position for six years. These results were effected by a union of the main body of the Democratic party with a handful of Free Soilers, thus proving the disposition on the part of the former to make any combination which would insure a fair proportion of profit. That coalition was perfected in the face of the most solemn asservations for the Compromise by the Democrats, who thus became the principal party to the bargain, and, after denunciations of their accepted allies, such as none but Democrats could employ. It was projected and completed upon the same mercenary policy which was made to operate in Ohio, when Mr. Chase was elected to the Senate by a similar combination, and when the Judges and other State officers were apportioned among the Democrats, as their share of the proceeds. It was carrying out the same principle by which Dodge, Shields, Whitcomb, Hamlin, and others were elected to the Senate by Free Soil influence and pledges, only upon a more extended scale, and with more profitable results to the party.

The game which was played in the States which we have named, and in others, is now about to be repeated in Pennsylvania, if the schemes of intriguing managers can succeed. The heads of the different factions have counselled together, arranged their plans, negotiated their terms, and, for aught that we know, may have signed the contract, as W. J. Brown, the "regular candidate" of the Democracy for Speaker, in the last Congress, did with the Abolitionists, who were necessary to secure his election. In order to give importance and efficiency to the coalition, the so-called National Democrats introduced Mr. David Wilmot into full communion with the Convention at Harrisburg, where he is reported by telegraph to have spoken as follows on the 11th of June:—

"Mr. Wilmot then again spoke at considerable length. In the course of his remarks he declared his determination to support the Reading nominations for Governor and Canal Commissioner, although he said he could not give in his adhesion to all the resolutions passed by that Convention. Resolutions adopted in Pennsylvania Democratic Conventions, now-a-days, were treated with but little respect, either at home or abroad. He hoped for better things hereafter."

So much influence did Mr. Wilmot exercise in that Convention, that no member rose in his place to rebuke the sentiment which he uttered in contempt of the resolutions; and when, on the succeeding day, a Mr. Brewer undertook to question Wilmot's political integrity, he was "hissed down" with cries of "shame." It was expedient in Wilmot to denounce the regular resolutions, which are so much vaunted in this part of the State, because he well knew, while his followers were willing to take the candidates as they stood, and upon his representations, they would not swallow the "platform" which sustained the Adjustment and repudiated the act of 1847, denying the jails to fugitive slaves, for the passage of which Col. Bigler had so zealously labored when the law happened to be more acceptable than it is at the present time. It may be broadly asserted, from all that occurred in the Harrisburg Convention, from the singular deference with which he was treated, and from the manner in which a manly assailant was "hooted down," that Mr. Wilmot was its controlling spirit.

If that body was composed exclusively of "National Democrats," as is falsely pretended, why was it, we ask, that Mr. Wilmot was admitted at all? Why was it that he, of all others, was so much flattered? And why is it that not one voice in the party press here has been raised to repudiate the association. We tell the people of this State and the people of the South, who have been misled by the arts and hypocritical professions of Locofocoism, that the wire-workers *dare* not now lisp a syllable disparaging to David Wilmot, and that the silence observed by the Pennsylvanian and its confederates, is a silence occasioned by fear of the loss of his power, and the apprehension of a full exposure of their schemes. And yet, while this party is thus outraging all its professions designed for effect in our community, by openly confederating with the prime leader and chief of Abolitionism, its organs have the effrontery to charge others with sectional sympathies; while they are arranging combinations which will do more to disturb the quiet of the country than any that have been formed. What is the South to say and feel when it sees a great party descending to court the favor of a desperate faction, merely to obtain power? What is the South to say when David Wilmot is found affiliating with a Democratic convention, and dictating his terms of support by utterly repudiating their resolutions?

Can it be supposed that the Southern people are so wilfully blind that they will not discover in this signal determined purpose to raise again the flag of "aggression," by placing the standard in the hands of an avowed incendiary? We warn our friends here to beware of this contaminating influence, and, to join with us in crushing a combination so venal in its design and so dangerous in its tendencies. Whoever supposes that Mr. Wilmot entered into this coalition without a well-insured consideration, will find his error soon gazetted. A part of the bargain is that the aforesaid David Wilmot is to be nominated as the regular candidate for the President Judgeship of his district, and is to receive the support of the party, as the *guid pro quo* for his support of Col. Bigler and the regular ticket. And in order that the country may understand the contrast between the tactics pursued by the Democratic press in the Northern and North-western parts of this State, where there are Free Soilers to conciliate, and in this region, we will furnish a few citations for the edification of those who may not have watched the progress of this deception, as we have found it necessary to do. The following is from the Bradford *Reporter* (Mr Wilmot's immediate organ, which is now working in the same harness with the *Pennsylvanian*.

"We accept him (Bigler) as our candidate, for his ability, honesty and integrity, and for the success and perpetuation of those principles, which, illustrated and enforced by the lamented Shunk, have done so much towards redeeming our State from its financial embarrassments, and shall labor for his triumph, but *we totally repudiate the issue which is attempted to be raised by those whose ambition is greater to see the Keystone bow the knee to the Baal of slavery* than to see the principles of Democracy triumphant. Fighting a battle upon the justice of the Fugitive Slave Law would be an uphill business in this region, and the clap-trap of the Union being in danger, may be good bait to catch cotton Whigs, but won't go down with the people."

Again, says the Pittsburg *Despatch*:

"The fugitive slave law, so notoriously held in abhorrence by the masses of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, has been *coolly endorsed by the politicians at Reading*—who "resolved" the "Democratic party will faithfully observe and *execute*, so far as in them lies, the most infamous law that ever disgraced our statute book!"

Again, says the Blairsville *Apalachian*, which claims to be as orthodox as the *Pennsylvanian* or any other print:

"The resolutions of the convention in opposition to the anti-kidnapping law of 1847, while it may advance the interests of those it was intended to aid, can neither prove a credit to the party, nor a benefit to the nominee, especially when it is remembered that that law was *voted for by Col. Bigler, and signed by Francis R. Shunk, a man whom the Democracy delighted to honor.*"

Again, the *Independent Democrat*, of Mercer county, whose editor is a candidate for Associate Judge, says that the Whig resolutions at Lancaster are such as will "effectually purge the Whig party from every taint of Abolitionism." These few extracts, out of many with which we are provided, show, while the Locofocos in the Abolition counties of the State are endeavoring to propitiate favor by pandering to the worst prejudices, and denouncing the Whigs for having yielded every thing to the South in the Lancaster Convention, that in this city and its vicinity they are conducting the canvass on grounds directly opposite, and with pretended hostility to the declarations of their Abolition allies.

We have frequently exposed this gross imposition, and we now again hold it up to public indignation, that it may receive that punishment which detected fraud so justly deserves.

Sketches of North Carolina.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above named work in the counties of Union, Anson, Stanly, Richmond, Montgomery and Moore, the undersigned desires the aid of a few active assistants to solicit subscribers to this work, which is to go to press in August, and be ready for distribution this Fall. As it is desirable to have as many names as possible by the first of August, those wishing a history of North Carolina (and what true-hearted Carolinian does not?) and is not willing to contribute a little of his influence and means to save from oblivion the much neglected history of our State?) can easily signify it by forwarding us their names to Carthage, (postage prepaid, being but 3 cts.) giving the name of county and Post Office. We are authorized to distribute the work as well as procure subscribers.

Being engaged in the sale of other books also, and finding travelling beneficial to our health, we wish to continue this business for some time, and to make it not only beneficial to ourself, but as eminently and as extensively so to others as practicable.

MARK RUSSELL.

Moore Co., N. C., July 18. 6-3w

FOR SALE,

The Jackson Spring Place, Moore County, N. C.

THIS location, unsurpassed for health, perhaps, in the Union, is now for sale. The sanative properties of the water are extensively known to many who have been either healed or benefited by it. It contains 242 acres of pine turpentine land, having vacant land adjoining. It has on it a good Dwelling HOUSE, with suitable Out-houses. There is a good range for Stock, with an extensive outlet. It might be a desirable Summer retreat from the miasmatick regions. It might also prove a desirable situation to a man prepared to Board on an extensive scale persons wishing to resort to the Spring. Any person wishing to purchase can either call and see, or address to my name, New Gilead P. O., Moore County, N. C.

H. McLAURIN.

July 14, 1851. 5-6t

WANTED,

FOUR large sized good MULES, well broke to the wagon, and not exceeding seven years of age. Apply to D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Slicksville, 13 miles above Fayetteville, on the east side of Cape Fear river.

N. K. McDUFFIE.

July 18, 1851. 6-tf

Carolinian tf.

AUCTION.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on Thursday 31st inst., the remaining part of my Stock of GOODS at Floral College, N. C., consisting of almost every thing usually kept in a Fancy or Dry Goods Establishment.

Terms—All sums of Five Dollars or under, cash. Over Five, a credit till 1st January, 1852, with note and approved security.

D. B. McARN,
per J. C. Medlin, Agent.

July 17, 1851. 6-2t

N. B. There are some fine and excellent Goods, most of which were purchased last Spring.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 8, 1851. 70-tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT on the Public Square, for cash, notes on demand, or on a credit. Apply to

R. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore county, July 1851. 78-4w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ'N R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of this State, and a Graduate of our University, and has been engaged for some time very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper and christian character give assurance to Parents, that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The Exercises of the next Session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including contingencies, $21, always in advance.

No deduction made unless in case of protracted illness.

By order of the Board,
E. A. HEARTT, Sec'y.

July 5th, 1851. 2-6tw

References:

President and Faculty of the University of N. Carolina.
C. T. Haigh, Esq.
Hon. Robt. Strange, } Fayetteville.
E. J. Hale, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity in and for the County of Montgomery, I will, on the 14th day of August next, expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, (the residence of the late Col. John Crump,) the very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE known as the

Narrows of the Yadkin,

on the Montgomery side of the River, consisting of several Tracts, containing **11** or **1500** acres in all. The Land including the buildings, improvements, and the Narrows, will be sold in the first place, and the several surrounding Tracts afterwards, separately.

This Land is valuable not only on account of the fertility and productiveness of the soil, being well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco, &c., but also on account of the excellent FISHERY attached to it at the Narrows, where a great number of Shad may be annually caught, and the Water Power afforded by the fall in the River at this place, which enterprise and capital could make useful and profitable by the erection of Mills and Machinery of every description, to any extent that might be desired. Besides these capital advantages, the situation is beautiful, romantic and healthy; in short, desirable in every point of view.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved sureties.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

June 28, 1851. 1-ts

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE School of the subscriber, assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Middlebury, Vermont, will be resumed on Tuesday, 1st of July next. Board for any number of students, can be gotten in the village, at $7 per month. Tuition as heretofore, viz: (incidentals included.)

For the Rudiments, per Session,	$6 50
Mathematics, English Grammar, History, &c.,	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 50
EXTRA.	
Music on the Piano,	15 00
Use of Instrument,	2 50
French Language,	10 00
Drawing, Needle-work, &c.,	5 00

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1851. 75-2m

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's Plantation, on the East side of Cape Fear River, 11 miles below Fayetteville, on the 29th June last, a small BAY MARE, about 13 years old, with a star in the forehead, black mane and large heavy tail, without shoes; some white spots on the back, produced by the saddle. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for the delivery of the Mare to me, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for any information that will lead to the recovery.

J. B. LANE.

July 10, 1851. 4-3twpd

ANSON HOTEL.

South West Corner from the Court House,

Wadesborough, N. C.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this community, and the travelling public in general, that he has become Proprietor of the ANSON HOTEL, formerly owned by Mr. West, where he will be happy to accommodate his guests in a style that cannot fail to please.

MARTIN SIGMAN.

Wadesborough, July 1, 1851. 2-5t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM for sale, containing 719 acres of fine farming land, lying on the East side of Little River, in Montgomery county, N. C., joining Rev. W. N. Peacock and William S. Baldwin. A part of the Farm is in good farming condition, and produces good Cotton and the best of Corn. The dwelling and out-houses are in tolerably good condition, affording room for several hands and small white family. In short, it is a valuable Farm, and as I am determined to go West, I will sell low for cash or 5 months' time.

BENJAMIN T. RUSH.

McCallum's Store, July 4, 1851. 3-6t

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

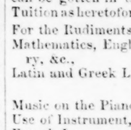
JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

LET IT BE KNOWN,



That A. REDWIN has located himself in Troy, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE business in its various branches. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

A. REDWIN.

June 30, 1851. 1-6w

P. S. All those in arrears to Redwin & McRae will please call and settle as soon as possible. A. R.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1399 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price; corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business.

OWEN HARGROVE.

Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 7.

On application to the Principal, circulars will be forwarded, giving all necessary information respecting the School.

RICHARD STERLING, A. M.,
Principal.

Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

June 17. 76-10wpd

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing;
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1½ to $12,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey.

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this Market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd. Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

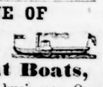
THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.

April 21. 68tf

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove.

For sale by
C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

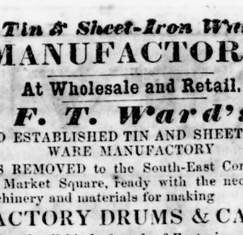
IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville: in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

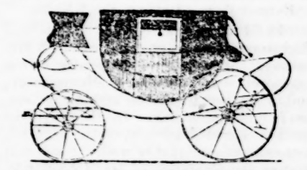
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING-COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., }
John Evans, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Rev. E. McNair, }

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, }
O. S. BALDWIN, } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, }
A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St.,

Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

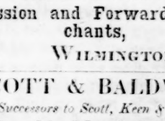
April 4, 1851. 66-6m

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 7-y

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on those who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 69tf

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES

J. PHILLIPS and ROBT WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies

FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at the stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Hostler, and Reinsman. They will take horses on board at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 62tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gin, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-3tpd

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address

H. G. HALL, Fayetteville P. O.

March 3, 1851. 61tf

LAST NOTICE.

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner, unless they pay up before or during the sitting of Cumberland County Court, suit is all that will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Agent.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarlitan Muslins; Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety of goods we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the lot.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed do.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

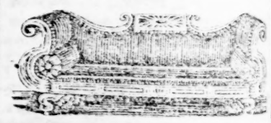
D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 7, 1851. 66tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and parties either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which together with his own manufacture makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 40tf

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

SHEARING MACHINES.—Parsons's, Heard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Bunin's.

VARIOUS MACHINES.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers, Gill's Patent Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Floor Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Rules, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwasted Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw and Wooden Temples, Superior, Picker Leather, Lace do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Bailing Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Pins, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Jet Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pins, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Dies, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Jacks, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools,